B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 243 BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memom Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DONGOLA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		15,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx .	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	15,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
12th ,,	DONGOLA .	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,335
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARCHA .. .	8,258
1st Jan.	ROYNE* .	6,607
22nd ,,	NARINGA* .	
2nd Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA .	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA .	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA .	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* .	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
15th Oct. ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
15th ,, ...	BANDRA .	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a.m.
17th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaKathiawar.
20th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi viaKathiawar.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct.	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	20 th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams.— "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
HONOLULU MARU	R. Yamanoi	5750	26 Sept.	9 Oct.
BORNEO MARU	K. Orihara	6864	3 Oct.	13 Oct.
ALTAI MARU	M. Meguro	7772	7 Oct.	20 Oct.
SUMATRA MARU	Y. Saito	5750	11 Oct.	25 Oct.
SHUNKO MARU	T. Konishi	6777	26 Oct.	9 Nov.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "Shosen."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS. VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djemoer	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

"WELL-KNOWN"
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premiums Re. 1/- or /8. per month
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY
29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc.. can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellance and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SCIENCE TEACHER, (B.A. or B.Sc.) for Fort and Proprietary High Schools. Price Road, Fort. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS.
A R190

WANTED—Efficient ENGINEERS, DOCTORS, ACCOUNTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS and RAILWAY CLERKS. State terms. Apply with 3 as. stamps to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R194

WANTED—A JUNIOR ASSISTANT for a Motor Accessory Firm. Apply with Credentials to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle.
A R189

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGER ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERK, etc., for a big Bank to be opened shortly with its H/O Amritsar and branches in various Principal Towns. Cash security is most essential. Apply to—CAPTAIN J. W. MASSAY, Amritsar.
A 20913

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ONE MORTAR MILL revolving pan 8 ft. diameter in perfect condition. Write or see B. M DESAI, Stone Lodge, DADAR.
K R193

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—One FLAT, 6 bedrooms, drawing and dining or two FLATS, 3 to 4 bedrooms, each on top floor same building. Also one BACHELOR'S FLAT, sitting room, bed, bath and lavatory, locality Fort, Apollo Bunder, Ballard Pier or Colaba. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D

WANTED—One COMPLETE FLOOR with 10 or 12 large rooms for a well established Vegetarian Boarding and Lodging House. Must be in Girgaon. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 20891

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price [illegible]. Postage As. 5 extra

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

WANTED—a Gujrati-knowing LADY GRADUATE for the Ladies' Department of the Central Bank of India. Apply in writing to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
R192

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

FOUR ELEPHANTS captured during February, March and April, 1924, in Coorg will be Sold by Public Auction by the Divisional Forest Officer, South Coorg, at Cannanore near the Taluk office on 25th November, 1924, at 12 noon.

For further particulars apply to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, South Coorg, Mercara.

Mercara, the 3rd October, 1924
20910

NOTICE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY OF THE INDIAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., AT NAVSARI.

THE undersigned the Liquidator of the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) will sell by Public Auction the following property on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Company at Navsari.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Ryatwari land, containing by admeasurement 11 Acres, 20 Gunthas or thereabouts included in Survey Nos. 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Vijalpur village near Navsari but now sub-divided into 7 enclosures and the Mill buildings, Chawls, Godowns, Outhouses, and other structures and Mill Machinery and Power and Lighting Plant, Seed-Crushing Machinery, Cake Grinding Machinery, Rotary Oil Mill Department, Oil Refining Plant, Soap making Plant, Vegetable Ghee, Plant and Workshop Machines and Tools.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Attorneys, for the Liquidator at their office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1924.

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.
20887

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN COTTON GREEN AND BANDRA.

OWING to Engineering works in progress at Bandra, the following trains running between Temporary Cotton Green and Bandra will be CANCELLED on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant:—

		683 Down.	693 Down.
Temp. Cotton Green ...	dep.	9 5	19 11
Bandra	arr.	9 36	19 42
		684 Up.	694 Up.
Bandra	dep.	9 43	19 50
Temp. Cotton Green ...	arr.	10 13	20 20

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Supdtt.
Bombay, 13th October, 1924.
20914

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Sumatra Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th of October from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2825 of 1924.

HAROON AHMED ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
REVASHANKER DALSUKHRAM and others ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and persons having any claim or demands upon or against the firms of "S Haroon Haji Jakeria and Co." and "H. Ahmed and Co." are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims or demands in writing in English to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jamsedjee Kustonji and Devidas at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Bombay, on or before the 25th day of October, 1924, and Notice is hereby also given that after the said date the assets of the said two firms respectively will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which the receivers shall then have notice.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1924.

ANDRADE & CUNHA,
Attorneys for Haroon Ahmed and Ebrahim Haji Moosa, the Receivers in Suit No. 2825 of 1924.
Sohrab House,
Oak Lane, Fort.
20912

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE CASES FANCY WORSTEDS.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 342 of 1920 (Kesserbai vs. Dhirajbai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gulamally Hasanji the following:—

3 cases in each 16 pieces. Fancy Worsteds, 52 inces 501 to 511 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CROWN OR SHIRPECH OF DIAMONDS, EMERALDS RUBY & PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Phiroze D. Bhiwandiwalla, the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and risk of Mr. Bhagwandas Maganbhai the Mortgagor.

1 very valuable Crown or Shirpech of very valuable diamonds, emeralds, ruby and pearls.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property at Napean Sea Road.

Sea Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raoji Solpal, Devji Dharsi, Kanji Raoji and Lalji Bharmal the Mortgagees of the said property on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Akhter the Mortgagor and under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of October 1921, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1924, at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of redeemed land admeasuring one thousand one hundred twelve and a half square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land which is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 573 and 104A Collector's New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3 and 4/7139, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay originally under Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74 and 76 and at present under D Ward No. 3326 (4) and Street No. 760 all which premises are situate on Napean Sea Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 13 belonging to Ranchordas Madhawdas on or towards the West by Plot No. 11 belonging to Haji Dawood Haji Ellias on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Oomer and on or towards the South by proposed road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable bungalow at Wodehouse Road, opp. Post Office, Colaba.

Under instructions from K. M. Talyarkhan, Esq. the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nusserwanji Pirozsha Karanj (deceased) Messrs. CRAFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of October, 1924 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,786 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B/15925 and New Survey No. 3/9684 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the leasehold property in the occupation of Bai Cooverbai Kaikhushroo Alpaiwalla on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road on or towards the North by a strip of land forming an approach road to the leasehold properties in the occupation of Bai Cooverbai Kaikhushroo Alpaiwalla and Jehangir Rustomji Kharas and on or towards the South by the leasehold property in the occupation of Munchershaw Jamsetji Kharas and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 193 and street No. 267.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

289, Main Street, Poona.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 17th October, 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, cupro nicked lead mixed ingots, tents, I P 40lbs flies, tents state I P flies and walls, brass, copper and lead scrap, sheets ground canvas, dasootie, eyelets brass, lamps, axes pick heads, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shovels, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, barrows wheels, weights anvils, cordage cotton, tape, mamooties, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, web jhools, steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, rags, crockeryware, boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles, basins, drums saws, scales of sorts, knives, spoons basins etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE

The Premier Picture Palace of the East

TO-NIGHT

6, 8 & 10 P. M.

"THE KING OF WILD HORSES"

A wonderful story of a wonderful horse. Hal Roach who produced that famous picture "The Call of the Wild" has made another marvellous film this time with a horse who acts with the intelligence and understanding of human beings. Five reels of thrills and breathless excitement—a succession of amazing adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Astounding scenes of a terrific forest fire.

PATHE GAZETTE.

"A TOUGH WINTER"

(A SNUB POLLARD COMEDY)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5-30 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COMING COMING

SATURDAY OCT. 18th

RUTH ROLAND

in

"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL

IN 15 THRILLING EPISODES

THRILLS—ACTION—SUSPENSE

BREATHLESS PURSUITS AND ELEVENTH HOUR ESCAPES

EVERY REEL PACKED WITH SENSATION AND HAIR RAISING ADVENTURES.

SEE RUTH ROLAND GRAPPLE WITH DEATH

EACH EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF—EACH ONE A VERITABLE FEAST OF NERVE TINGLING EXCITEMENT.

FIRST TWO EPISODES

"THE LAST SHOT"

AND

"THE SEETHING PIT"

SATURDAY OCTOBER 18TH.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

DON'T MISS THE BIGGEST SERIES OF THRILLS EVER SCREENED.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus—GRANT ROAD

presents

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL Drama

"THE SHOCK"

A Tremendous Melodramatic Romance packed with thrills, situations and spectacular episodes! and featuring

The Celebrated Star and Hero of

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

LON CHANEY

and the Beautiful

VIRGINIA VALLI.

Also a Screaming comic in the Prog.

3 shows—6-30, 8-15 & 10.

A First Class ORCHESTRA with JAZZ.

POPULAR PRICES.

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY

"FLARE No. 2".

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30

"FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE"

With GLORIA SWANSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MATHESON LANG

In "A Romance of Old Bagdad"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"JUST TONY"

with TOM MIX.

'RODEO" at WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

SATI SARDARBA

Time and Rates As Usual.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

And During THIS WEEK

PRESENT

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

GRANDMA'S BOY

A comedy of life with more laughs, more heart pull and more originality than any comedy you ever saw.

PATHE COMEDY

AND

PATHE REVIEW

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

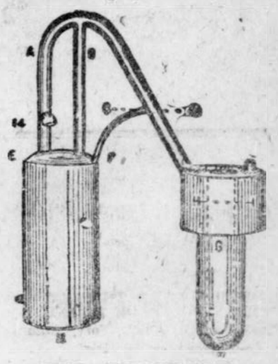
Extra Show Saturday, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



THESE ARE ALL STEEL.

FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886)

7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEU

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

PREMIUM BONDS.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13.

Benares, Brandt, Gothenburg.
Garada, Hitchings, Mauritius.
Barjora, Samuel, Buereh.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14.

Hallmoor, Thomas, Karachi.
Gastein, Gracowich, Trieste.
Sardinia, Siggers, Shanghai.

LOADING.

Oct 13.

Steamer Chakrata for Karachi.
Steamer Trehawke for Hull.
Steamer Crisfield for Calcutta.

S. S. Benares:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Benares, 3,509 tons, Captain Brandt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Garada, 3,327 tons, Captain Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Garada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain W Samuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gastein:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Gastein, 2,235 tons, Captain G. Geacowich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Sardinia, 4,106 tons, Captain O. Siggers will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, October 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Karagola, 3647, 15/10, M M & Co
2 Caledonia, London, 3430, 25/10 M M & Co.
3 City of London, 5683, K'chi 15/10 K N & Co.
4 Birkenfels, 3,850, Breman 23/10, A. Edwardes Ltd.
6 Morvada, 5120 K'chi, 15/10 M M & Co.
7 Jalapa, 4886, NF NF, Volkart Bros.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe 15/10 N Y Kaisha.
11 Genova, 4301, Genova, 15/10, M Italiana.
12 Elysia 4062, L'pool, 20/10 Graham's Trading Co.
14 Ariosto, 2760, Hull, 16/10, J F & Co.
15 Sardinia, 4121, Japan, 14/10, M M & Co.
17 Br. Sovereign, 2176, Abadan, 14/10, S Wallace and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta, 16/10, M M & Co.
2 Hall Moor, 2422, K'chi, 14/10, Hill Sons and Knox.
3 Bandra, 1577, P. Gulf, 15/10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Barrah 17/10, M M & Co.
5 Gastein, 2235, Trieste, 13/10, L Triestino
6 Sikh, 3288, Cal. 15/10, T M & Co.
7 Borneo Maru, 4264, Kobe, 13/10, O S Kaisha.
8 Alavi, 2157, Aden 18/10, T M & Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 20/10,
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3216, NF, 20/10, M M and Co.
13 Barjora, 1908, Busreh, 22/10, M M & Co.
15 Homayun 2732, Maur, 14/10, T M & Co.
16 Karachi, 124 Malabar, 14/10, Rassie & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata, 3602, K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
B Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagova, 25/10, O S Kaisha.
E Kilindini 129, Malabar, 14/10, M R & Co.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co,

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mahela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Madata due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.
Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride due about 15th October, Agent J F Co.

City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 28th October, Agent J F and Co.
Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nordkyn due about 20th October, Agent L Edward and Co.
Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.

Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co
Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 14th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Fiume due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Crisfield due about 14th October, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Venice due about 15th October, F F Campbell Co.
City of Boston due about 30th October Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 17th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th October, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 13.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—2,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co, 1,000 cwts bone meal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd, 15 bales wool, M Mangalchand, 100 bales wool F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 30 bales wool, K Rikabdas, 40 bales wool, C Kunjilal, 32 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co, 13 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd, 63 cwts Ghatty Turmeric, C Jivanlal and Co, 98 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 126 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 60 bales wool, K Esmail.

For Glasgow:—1,500 cwts Ground nut oil cakes, L Ebramji, 240 cwts crushed Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd

For Barcelona:—10 cases dried casings (1359 lbs), S M H Kadarbakhsh.

Marseilles:—600 cwts Mustard seed Volkart Bros, 100 cwts cashew nuts kernels, Amin and Sons.

S. S. Jalapa for New York:—44 bales goat hair, Charles Boothe and Co Ltd, 156 cwts split Lintels, G Sachidina and Co, 2 casks salted sheep casings, S. M Kadarbakhsh, 14 casks sheep Intestines, S M H Kadarbakhsh, 52 cwts Gum Kadaya, P Kooverjee and Co, 105 cwts Gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co, 19 cases Argan guts, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, 5 bales Woollen carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, 400 cwts Poppyseed, E Virjee and Co, 200 cwts Poppy seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 10 cases Sheep Guts, M H Dehdashti, 2 cwts Intestines, Abbas Shushtry,

For Philadelphia:—15 bales cow tail hair, Charles Boothe and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton waste, I A H Mosa Ltd, 6 bales wool, Deccan Trading Co Ltd, 1 bale Hide Fleshings, Deccan Trading Co Ltd, 33 bales Salted sheep pelts, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

S. S. City of London for Liverpool:—67 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Caledonia for London:—5 bales goat skins tanned, Meyer Nissim, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim, 10 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co, 15 cwts Cardamoms, N C Bhesani and Co.

S. S. Genova for Genoa:—1,000 cwts Gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Trehawake for Antwerp:—1,350 tons, Manganese ore. The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd, 16,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwts Mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Ariosto for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co

S. S. Sado Maru for Kobe:—39 cwts Gum Kathira, M H Dehdashti, 474 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Sardinia for Kobe:—131 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 13.

S. S. Chakrata from Calcutta, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—15 coils Manila Rope, 632 Bags Rice, 411 bales Gunnies, 240 bundles Gunnies, 75 bales Hessian Cloth, 325 bales jute twine, 226 bales paper, 61 bags Termeric, 2,437 chests Tea, 16 cases soap, 24 cases Lime juice 17 cases Medicines, 30 cases Gramophone, 18 cases Books, 130 coils Manila Rope, 300 bundles bamboo mats, 1,848 bundles coir yarn, 785 Robbins Copra, 35 cases Hardware, 105 bales cotton, 1,166 bags cocoanuts 300 kegs read paint.

From Calicut:—664 bags copra, 51 bundles gunnies, 397 Piles Hardware Boards 2 bundles Coir Rope, 2 077 bags of cocoanuts

From Badagara:—370 bags copra, 3 bundles coir mats, 1,500 pieces mangoe planks, 1,080 bags Cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—12 bags light pepper, 21 bales piecegoods, 1,534 bags Cocoanuts, 4 bags Copra, 23 bundles sandal woods.

S. S. Hallmoir from Mauritius, Agents Hill Son and Knox:—69,321 bags white Sugar crystal.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th October 1924.

Cotton	.. ..	1788 Bales.
Wheat	.. ..	10900 Cwts.
Linseed	.. ..	9805 „
Rapeseed etc	.. ..	2551 „
Gingellyseed	.. ..	7923 „
Poppyseed	.. ..	322 „
Groundnuts	.. ..	130 „
Castorseed	.. ..	1784 „
Rice	.. ..	4629 „
Myrabollams	.. ..	110 „
Cottonseed	.. ..	7967 „
Mowraseed	.. ..	280 „
Gram	.. ..	1429 „
Juwar	.. ..	176 „
Masur	.. ..	Nil „
Barley	.. ..	1212 „
Bajri	.. ..	2622 „
Coal	.. ..	8834 Tons.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Bay depression has moved to the Central India West. It is still well marked and has caused locally heavy rain in its neighbourhood.

Rainfall has been nearly general in East Rajputana, Central India West, and West Central Provinces and local in Assam, South Bengal, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh one and a half inches; Indore two; Neemuch and Akola three-quarters; Amraoti two; Khandwa six; Sholapur, Bijapur and Cuddalore three; quarters and Madras one.

Forecast:—Increase in Gujarat, Rajputana and decrease in Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 12.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.762 inches	
Temperature of Air	.. ..	81.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	78.1 „
Dew Point	.. .. ..	76.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	85% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	9.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86.1 „
Minimum	.. .. ..	79 9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW, W, NW, WNW, S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	97 miles
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	.. ..	0.04 „
Do. do. year	..	51.79 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m of 13th Oct.	.. ..	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
M.	13	23	23	27	11	13	17	2	16	3
		11	27	27	10		5	18	17	5
Tu.	14	..		28	6	14	5	49	17	8
		11	56	27	6		17	59	15	7
W.	15	0	34	28	8	15	6	22	18	1
		12	24	27	1		13	33	15	10
Th.	16	1	5	27	11	16	6	50	18	6
		12	50	26	6		18	55	16	3
F.	17	1	35	27	5	17	7	28	19	2
		13	15	25	10		19	17	16	11
Sat.	18	22	9	26	3	18	15	56	17	10
		10	22	27	7		4	5	17	9
Sun.	19	2	38	26	0	19	8	39	20	7
		14	8	24	5		20	32	18	4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 14 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 18m.
Oct. 15 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Oct. 16 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m.
Oct. 17 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 20 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 13th October 1924 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in the former area. Temperature was almost normal except in the aforesaid area, where the minimum only was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was considerably higher than usual in the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.21 inches of rain and Kotah 0.65 inches. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect at Mount Abu and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal at Kotah; the minimum was lower than usual at Bikaner and higher at Jaipur and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.82 inches of rain and Indore 2.50 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Kathiawar and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Indore; the minimum was locally above normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.16 inches of rain, Hoshangabad 0.37 inches, Khandwa 5.77 inches, Akola 0.68 inches, Amdaoti 1.85 inches, Nagpur 0.57 inches, Chanda 0.13 inches and Raipur 0.25 inches. Skies are lightly clouded over the east Central Provinces and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally lower and the minimum higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.16 inches of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86deg.7 (2deg. below normal) and the minimum 77deg.4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 0.81 inches of rain and Bijapur 0.75 inches. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded over the south. Vapour in air is locally above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was above normal at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay, which lay over the Central Provinces yesterday morning as a deep depression, has moved to Central India West and has caused fairly widespread and locally heavy rain there, the west Central Provinces, and the adjoining districts of Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and Central India West and local in east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts which remain to be mentioned are Masulipatam 0.27 inches and Madras 0.94 inches

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Central Provinces and extend in Rajputana and into the east Punjab and the west United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th October 1924, issued from Simla.

The Bay storm lies this morning as a deep depression over the Central Provinces where it has caused widespread and locally heavy rainfall. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur the Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam and Bihar.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Silchar two inches; Balasore one and a half; Angul, Sohipur, Naya Dumka one; Amraoti, Pachmarhi two; Raisor one; Chanda four; Jadalpur one and a half; Parbhani three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	.. ..	0.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	.. ..	23.86	22.79	+1.07
Lahore	.. ..	14.38	15.01	−0.63
Hissar	.. ..	8.81	11.54	−2.73
Ambala	.. ..	32.52	23.74	+8.78
Delhi	.. ..	28.08	22.90	+5.18
United Provinces—				
Agra	.. ..	27.65	24.15	+3.50
Mainpuri	.. ..	32.72	23.70	+9.02
Jhansi	.. ..	38.99	33.60	+5.39
Cawnpore	.. ..	44.67	32.89	+1102
Allahabad	.. 0.00	37.39	35.47	+1.92
Sind—				
Jacobabad	.. ..	1.50	2.30	−0.80
Karachi	.. ..	2.25	5.89	−3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	.. 0.21	31.70	18.40	+1330
Jaipur	.. 0.03	41.51	21.86	+1965
Kotah	.. 0.65	48.10	26.98	+2211
Mount Abu	.. ..	66.85	58.07	+7.76
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	.. ..	7.20	13.47	−6.27
Dwarka	.. ..	3.81	12.63	−8.82
Veraval	.. ..	15.42	17.56	−2.14
Rajkot	.. ..	23.84	25.00	−1.19
Bhavnagar Para	.. ..	16.78	19.91	−3.17
Gujarat—				
Surat	.. ..	43.76	39.28	+4.48
Ahmedabad	.. ..	24.21	27.59	−3.38
Deesa	.. ..	29.90	23.49	+6.41
Central India West—				
Neemuch	.. 0.82	32.19	27.37	+5.82
Indore	.. 2.50	36.62	30.74	+5.88
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	.. ..	56.48	50.29	+6.19
Saugor	.. 0.16	38.83	41.70	−2.85
Hoshangabad	.. 0.37	49.05	45.59	+1.96
Khandwa	.. 5.77	36.98	27.21	+9.77
Akola	.. 0.68	36.34	27.77	+5.57
Amraoti	.. 1.85	27.06	28.90	−1.41
Nagpur	.. 0.57	39.86	43.41	−7.55
Chanda	.. 0.13	39.24	46.74	−7.33
Raipur	.. 0.25	33.80	45.50	−1165
Konkan—				
Bombay	.. ..	51.79	67.92	−1613
Ratnagiri	.. ..	95.70	90.62	+3.08
Mormugao	.. ..	87.79	87.08	+0.71
Karwar	.. 0.16	116.71	111.18	+4.53
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	.. ..	21.57	19.38	+2.19
Ahmednagar	.. ..	19.01	18.58	+0.43
Poona	.. 0.01	21.58	22.09	−0.21
Sholapur	.. 0.81	21.60	23.49	−1.89
Bijapur	.. 0.75	12.44	16.06	−3.61
Belgaum	.. 0.02	44.24	41.16	+3.08
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	.. ..	19.88	23.70	−3.82
Nizamabad (Indur.)	.. ..	30.84	35.81	−4.97
Hyderabad	.. ..	26.42	25.72	+0.70
Malabar—				
Mangalore	.. ..	134.10	109.35	+2423
Calicut	.. ..	136.86	91.90	+4469
Cochin	.. ..	132.0	77.70	+5425
Ceylon—				
Colombo	.. ..	41.50	25.15	+1635
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	.. 0.27	28.01	26.48	+1.53
Bellary	.. ..	15.08	13.15	+1.93
Cuddapah	.. ..	18.41	21.07	−2.66
Madras	.. 0.94	23.19	18.45	+5.24
Bangalore	.. ..	24.80	25.03	−1.23
Coimbatore	.. ..	23.6	8.04	+1563
Trichinopoly	.. ..	11.0	14.21	−2.74
Negapatam	.. ..	8.46	12.52	−4.07

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(TUESDAY, October 14.)

(In the Division Court No. 52.)

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

17-24—4283-21—Judah and S. Harichand and Co v Goshi Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR CONSENT ORDER OF REFERENCE.

5303-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, v Bai Goculbai widow and others, Vrajlat Bhagwandas and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

5304-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, v Bai Goculbai widow and others, Vrajlal Bhagwandas and others, Dallas and Co.

5305-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, v Bai Goculbai widow and others, Vrajlal Bhagwandas and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Vardhman Amarchand and, others v Nathmal Gambhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR FURTHER HEARING.

320-23—Captain and V, E D Sassoon Co Ltd v Moosa Nensey Cassum and others, Thakoredas and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co. Karamchand Jugilwan v Manilal Umersey and Co, Patell and E. Mohile P and G.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO COMPROMISE

4747-23—Unwalla P and P, Parvatibai widow and others v Vithal Gopal Bhurke and another, Shah and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4626-23—Unwalla P and P, Atmaram Ganesh Karekar v Parvatibai widow and others, Pandia and Co, Shah and Chh.

3227-23—Malvi M R and Co, The Century Flour Mills Co Ltd v Pandurao Vinayakrao Josai, Shroff and L.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charanda Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

510-23—Crawford B and Co., The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.

1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed Mulla and M.

1244-23—Captain and V, Monji Velji v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.

498-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.

278-24—Manohar and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purmanand Bindeshwar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.

3914-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jwaladut Rameshwar Pillani v N C Mehta, Purnanand Cl and J.

691-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwala P and P.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally R Jethabhoy and another Thakoredas and D.

24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.

678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Mulji v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.

4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nasserwanji Ardeshir Karsad and another v Jugannath Narayensingh and another, Dharamsi D and Co.

5164-23—F J Gladially, Burjor S Jamsedji Aga v Jugganath Narayensingh and another, Dharamsi D and Co.

514-24—Little and Co, China Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd v Shamsudin Sadrudin Syed and another, Khambatta and Co, Vachha and Co.

829-24—Ramanlal and H, Shamji Monji Javeri v Bhatt Kallianji Odhavji, Bhatt

362-24—Dubash and Co, Jechand Narandas v Hindomal Vahimal Patoli, Mohile P and G.

483-23—M B Chothia and Co, Halibhai Bulakhidas v The G I P Railway, Little and Co.

3958-23—Vachha and Co, Jasraj Fumaji v Abdul Rehman Ibrahim and others, Sukhtanker and G.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhagilal v Samnas H Dhara, Sabnis G and Co.

461-24—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas v Harilal Purshotam, Payne and Co.

5039-23—Shamrao M and H, Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.

4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Ainolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.

772-24—Kanga and Co, Harmukhrai Ramnarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4358-23—Mulla and M, Macherla Ramana Shivachedambardi v Kaparti Narayen, Mulji Th and Co.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-General and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai v Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another, Tvabji D and Co.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam v Nihalchand Baichand and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirojshaw Frenchman v Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Divekar and B, Manohar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co, Divekar and B.

LONG CAUSES.

1998-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal v Machhi Mitha Ratna and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.

2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Keshavji and anr.

4404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhary, Mulji Th and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motchand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Malvi M R and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Tulsikey and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

3503-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Alibhoy adamji Peerbhoy and another, Roshanali Mahomedali Rangwalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatlal Kimetrai and Co, Denoomal Hemraj and another Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

273-24—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Jusab Haji Issac v Akbarali Mahomedalli and another, Malvi M R and Co.

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.

2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharain and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Megiji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dosimahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.

3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Tricum and others Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.

4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Manchand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1363-18—Dabholker and J, Yaswanthai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

771-24—Mulla and M, Pestonji Limji Paruck v Chottalal I Pareeka and another, Motichand and D.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

920-21—Madhowji and Co, Dwarkabai Vedantan v Gheia Kurpal and ors, Mehta E and Co, Kanga and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

2939-24—Jhavery and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Benjamin Y Sion and anr, Mirza and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

720-16—Dabholker and J, N H Moos v Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Pochha and Co, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, S A Tyabji.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

73-23—Madhavji and Co, Shrikrishna Rinya, Talakchand Shapurji, Bhimshanker K and G.

2193-24—Thakoredas and Co, Essabhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.

660-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H B and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2388-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dedasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kassam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co, Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta, Tribhowandas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdula Janoo and Co, Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co, W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Aryodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd., Thakoredas and D.

1960-24—Amin and D, Surajmal Raghubir Sarar v Malekchand Keshavji, Vrajlal and Co.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Wander v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 617.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 677.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 667.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 297.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.49-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 86.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.00.
London—Rome Liras 103.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank demand	1/5 31/32
D/s. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	297
Hongkong Dollars	165 1/2
Shanghai	235
Japan	114
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 11.

Rentes 3 per cent 51 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London 35 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet uncertain China bought sold India.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
11th Exchange on Paris 86.60
11th Exchange on Warsaw 23.40
10th Exchange Belgium 93.85
10th Exchange on Belgium 93.85
10th Exchange on Athens 258.50

EXCHANGE CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATINOS.

London, October 11.

Stockholm	16.86
Christiania	31.45
Amsterdam	11.46
Switzerland	23.36
Belgium	93.95
Athens	257.50

London, October 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	86.60
Exchange on London in Italy	102.97

New York, October 11.

Demand Bills 4.49.00.

DISCOUNTS.

London, October 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 /34.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 23 1/4.

STOCKS

London, Oct. 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £83 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 7/16
Conversion Loan £77 3/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101¼
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108¼
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/8
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent £48 nominal
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £64 7/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £55

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/13.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/2/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/2/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/11.

London, Oct. 11.

Bar gold ready s. 92/3.
Silver ready d. 35/12.
Silver forward d. 35/11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China was seller at higher rate. Market depends upon India and China.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 13

Ready:—23-2-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	23-2-9	23-4-0		23-2 9
Kartak	23-4-0	23-5-9		23-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Vaida 0—0—0
Kartak 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, October 13.

Ready:—79-6-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	79-13-0		79-6 0	79-6 0
Kartak	80-3-0		79-11 0	79-11-0

Teji Mandi
Asho 0—0—0
Kartak 1—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Oct. 13.

A further moderate fall of 32 to 40 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 33 to 35 points down. The market eased on local traders and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 11th instant from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Hedge selling. Trade buying, scale down." Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable under date 11th instant (11 a.m.) as under:—

"We suggest you to sell on any advance."

As regards the American market, the weather there is reported to be favourable and crops are doing well, so that we are led to believe that the ultimate yield will turn out larger than is at the moment generally anticipated

Notwithstanding the fact that American advices continue to show an easier feeling the local market keeps remarkably steady owing to reports of recent rains in some of the cotton growing districts. The market may easily advance further should be unfortunately hear of further late rains, but excluding this unfavourable factor we do not see any reason for a rise in the near future.

In sympathy with a further moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 469½, i.e., Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening prominent Shroffs and Bull operators were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 474. On Liverpool advices being reported lower than expected the prices gave way to Rs. 472 the same being the rate at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 470½ and closed steady at Rs. 473 on Bazar and Bull operators buying. The tone of the market was steady.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 453 and going down to Rs. 452 advanced to Rs. 456 on buying by Shroffs, the rate ruling at 4-30 p.m. was Rs. 454. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 445 and touching Rs. 444 improved to Rs. 447½ on general buying and remained Rs. 446 at 4-30 p.m. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 412.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand was small.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, October 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	473
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	409
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	464
" March	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May	472
" " Bengal Dec./January	409
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	464
" " March	446

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

New York Market 11th Oct. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close
24.54	Oct.	24 40—14	24.20	—34
23.68	Dec		23.28	—40
23.71	Jan	23.56—15	23.35	—36
24.02	Mar		23.68	—34
24.22	May		23.90	—32

On 10th Oct., New York Spot 24.80 —50 New Orleans 23.65 —
On 11th Oct., New York Spot 24.45 —35 New Orleans 23.20 —45.
Telegraphic market advices:—Small mar

ket. Scattered long liquidation. Some evening up.
October highest 24.40 (at the opening), lowest 24.20 (11.57 p.m.) range 20 points.
Liverpool Market 11th Oct. 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
14.01	Oct.			13.68	—33
13.78	Jan.	13.44—34	13.54—24	13.45	—33
13.81	Mar.	13.48 —33	13.56—25	13.47	—34
13.83	May.			13.48	—35
13.67	July.			13.33	—34
	Egyptian				
21.15	Nov.			21.20	+05
19.85	Jan			19 95	+10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light rains North Florida. Temperature slightly above normal. Central belt generally fair. All balance belt partly cloudy.
(2) American selling. Hedge selling and some local traders selling. Some trade fixing call sales.
Another of our Liverpool friends cable as under:—
"Weather favourable. Receipts heavy. Visible supply increasing rapidly."

COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 14.04 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F Sakellaridis 2530

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.05
M. G Bengal Fully Good	11.45
M. G. Bengal Fine	11.85
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.25
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	11.75
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.25
M. G. Broach Good	11.70
M. G Broach Fully Good	12.10
M. G. Broach Fine	12.50
M. G Scinde Good	10.95
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.35
M. G Scinde Fine	11.75

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.

October	13.68	—.33
November	13.59	—.32
December	13.43	—.33
January	13.45	—.33
February	13.46	—.33
March	13.47	—.34
April	13.47	—.34
May	13.48	—.35
June	13.39	—.35
July	13.33	—.34
August	13.11	—.33
September	12.81	—.30
October	12.56	—.30

Tone.—Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Oct 11

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2000
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000
Futures at New York

October	24.20	—.34
January	23.35	—.36
March	23.68	—.34
May	23.90	—.32
Spot Cotton at New York	24.15	—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.20	—45

Futures at New Orleans

January	23.21	—41
May	23.45	—.40

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 13/16
Silver Foreign mined 71 5/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

October	23.05 plus .05
November	21.20 ,, .05
December	20.45 ,, .10
January	19.35 ,, .10
February	19.35 ,, .05
March	19.40
April	19.30 ,, .05
May	19.15 ,, .05
June	19.08 ,, .08
July	18.90 ,, .05

London, Oct. 11.

Total in Sight 3,019,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 191,000 Bales
East Indian 96,000 Bales
American 2,294,000 Bales.
Other 208,000 Bales
Total Sales 32,000 Bales
East Indian Sales 4,000 Bales
East Indian Stock 50,000 Bales
East Indian Forwarded 3,700 Bales
East Indian Actual Export 3,200 Bales
American Afloat 163,000 Bales
East Indian Afloat 5,000 Bales
Total Afloat 255,000 Bales
World's spinner's taking American Cotton 2,79,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October, 13. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 10 0	13 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 13 0
Teelseed White 85-15	85 0 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	81 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 10 0
Barley	51 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	17 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	6 1 0

Forward

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 1 6
Linseed, May	13 15 6
Groundnuts D/J	71 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	84 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 4 0
Cotton Seed D/J	5 15 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	67 15 0

METALS

London, Oct. 11.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62
Copper Braziers £82½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28
Corrugated Sheets £18.
Tyn Block £245 3/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, October 13.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	59 0 0
Do	1	60 8 0
Do	1 1/4	60 8 0
Do	1 1/2	60 8 0
Do	1 3/4	60 8 0
Do	2	60 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 13.

	Per md.	Rs. a p
Copper, English	3/4	64 4 0
Copper	1	64 4 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 4 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	66 8 0
Copper	2	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 6 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 6
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 9
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		58 8 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58 8 0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		58 0 0
American Copper 3-4		64 4 0
" " " to 1		
" " " 1 1/4		66 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 13.

		per lb	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No	14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai	No	12 1/2	0 14 9
Elphinstone	No	12 1/2	0 14 6
David	No	10 1/2	0 14 3
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0 14 3
Frikamdas	No	10 1/2	0 14 6
Sattara	No	10 1/4	0 14 6
Shapurji	No	6 1/2	0 11 9
Light-house	No	6 1/2	0 11 6
Japan	No:	40—1	1 8 6
"	No.	42—2	1 10 6
"	No	20	1 2 0
"	No	32	1 6 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 21/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21/10½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/0½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/0½

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, October 13, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have further declined by 4 as. per cwt. the Price-levels prevailing on Saturday. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 15,000 bags showing a very satisfactory record of offtake.
Our Forward Market has also declined by 5 to 6d. per cwt. in Java and Beet Forward Positions and by 3 to 4d. per cwt. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Price-levels prevailing Saturday evening.
The Market on the whole has recorded a steady tone.
The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 20/0 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment September/October Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUBBER

London, Oct. 11.

Para Up River Fine Spot Nov./Dec. 16.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. firm 15 5/8
American buying orders—fair business.

LINSEED.

London, October 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24 1/2 O/N Sellers.
Linseed Tone:—Quiet
Raw Linseed Oil Naked spot net 44/6 O/D Sellers.
Do. 44/6 January/April Sellers.
Linseed Afloat 57,000 tons.

RAPESEEDS

London, Oct. 11.

Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov. sellers, Hamburg £23 3/4
Toria Rapeseed Oct./Nov. shipment to Hamburg £24 3/8 paid shipment to France.
Brown Cawnpore Oct./Nov sellers £23 1/4
Tone:—Firm tending dearer.

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed La Plata argentine Oct./Nov. sellers £24—Dull rates lower.
Buyers not attracted.
Cottonseed Bombay Dec./Jan. firm and dearer £11 5/8.
Castorseed Bombay Oct/Nov. sellers £31

5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 96/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/6.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1415, India 78/8, Central Bank 23/12 and Eastern Bank 76 xd.

London, Oct. 11.

Chartered Bank of India Aust. and China £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136.
National Bank of India Ltd., £44 1/8
Eastern Bang £6 ex.
P. and O Banking Corporation £10 5/8

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 470, Bombay Cotton 575, Bombay Dyeing 808/12, Bradbury 570, Century 397/8, Cent. India 561/4, Colaba Land 177/8, Coorla 190, Crescent 260, Currim 470, Dawn 685, Edw. Sassoon 191/4, Elphinstone 40, Fazulbhoy 922/8, Globe 71/4, Gokak 110, Ind. Bleaching 223/12, Ind. Malwa 406/4, Jamshed Mfg 155, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 230, Kohinoor 1395, Luxmi Cotton 4700, Madhowji 326/4, Mathuradas 260, M. Petit 2850, Morarji 3000, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 411/4, New City 340, Pabani 370, Pearls 522/8, Phoenix 535, Simplex 387/8, Swan 1032/8, Swadeshi 592/8, Tata Mill 200 and Vishnu Cotton 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 187/8, B. Burma 317/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/9, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni ord 70, Katni def 185, New India 13/4, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron ord 11, Tata Iron def 41/14, Tata Hydro 730 and Scindia Steam 8/12.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN CHINA.

BRIGANDS AND BRITISH BANKS.

Mr. Bertrand Russell writes in "New Leader":—

British policy in China illustrates some of the difficulties of constitutional as opposed to revolutionary Socialism. I make no doubt tha not a single member of the present Government has the least idea of what is being done by British officials in China, for China is considered unimportant, since its population is only about the same as that of Europe. It is impossible for any one in England, even the Prime Minister, to know the truth about any event in China until six weeks after it has happened. The telegraphic agencies, and the British diplomatic and consular representatives, transmit such news as they think good for us, not without a certain economy of truth. It is true that the Russians have established their own telegraphic agencies, which give opposite propaganda, but are equally indifferent to fact.

Many war-lords contend for mastery in China; each governs in some province or group of provinces, and seeks to extend the area of his authority. They are merely ambitious men, despised by all decent Chinese, but their rivalries are convenient to the Powers. They give excuses for interference in Chinese affairs, and they afford opportunities for extorting concessions in return for support. All the Powers play this game. The Japanese have the most skill, but since the Washington Conference and the earthquake they have suffered a check.

THE GAME OF THE POWERS.

There is one exception, and only one, to the rule that the Chinese war-lords are merely ambitious brigands. That exception is Sun-Yat-Sen, who holds power in Canton. He is a veteran leader of Chinese Radicalism, the pioneer of Republicanism. He led the revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Emperor and decreed a parliamentary regime. But he stood aside after the revolution had succeeded, in the hope of preventing civil war. This hope proved vain, not through his fault. Since 1920, he has been in power in the south. Some of the best authorities maintain that his is the only legal government in China. His policy has been enlightened. He has favoured the proletariat, done all that was possible to suppress opium and gambling (the twin vices of China, encouraged by foreigners), and endeavoured for years to co-operate with the Soviet Government, which has only recently received formal recognition from Peking.

This man has been singled out by the British in Hongkong for a bitter and unscrupulous enmity, partly by means of propaganda, partly by fomenting rebellion. The temper of the official world in Hongkong is illustrated by the fact that two years ago a British naval officer stationed there was compelled to retire because his wife was opposed to the continuance of slavery in Hongkong—and this in spite of the fact that the agitation with which she was connected was successful. Our conflict with Sun-Yat-Sen began over the Cassel Agreement. This was an arrangement which we had been negotiating with the former government, by which the British would have acquired a virtual monopoly of the railways and mines in the province of Kwangtung (the hinterland of Canton). When Sun-Yat-Sen acquired power this agreement was awaiting ratification. Very properly he refused to ratify, and from that moment we regarded him as our enemy.

Early in 1922 a great shipping strike broke out in Hongkong, and received support from Sun-Yat-Sen. The British authorities resisted until the whole Chinese population of Hongkong set to work to leave the town in a body; then they were compelled to give way. (Of course the strikers were wholly in the right.) This incident did not increase the love of the British officials for Sun-Yat-Sen. Recently he has been in conflict with certain of the merchants in Canton, who have received from Hong Kong such support as our officials dared to give. This incident is too recent for the truth to be as yet wholly ascertainable. It is known that a Fascist militia, intended to carry through a rebellion against Sun-Yat-Sen, has been organised amongst the merchant class of Canton, and that a Norwegian cargo of arms intended for their use has been seized by Sun-Yat-Sen's Government. Certain further facts are given in a well-informed article in *L'Humanité* (September 8.) It appears that the leader of the Fascist army in Canton is a manager of the Canton branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which represents British power in the Far East. Another instructive incident mentioned in the same article concerns the British Consul in Canton. Their city, like many other Chinese ports, is divided into a native and a foreign quarter, the latter being governed by the foreigners. On July 14, at the suggestion of the British Consul, the authorities in the foreign quarter decreed that no Chinese should walk in its streets after 9 p.m., except with special permission. The result was a strike and a boycott, which exposed the Europeans to the risk of starvation and compelled them to give way. It may seem strange that the authority of a Labour Government should be used to promote such arbitrary and short-sighted tyranny.

Communists mistakenly represent the Canton Government as a proletarian government, engaged in the class-war. This view is altogether un-Chinese. Only an infinitesimal minority of the population of China is employed in modern industrial undertakings, and Chinese questions are therefore not such as communists are in the habit of considering. The outlook of Sun-Yat-Sen and his Government is more analogous to that of our Liberals of forty years ago. He would like to diminish abject poverty, but does not aim at an economic revolution. His chief crime, in British eyes, is that he wishes to retain what is left of Chinese independence. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which decides what shall be thought about Chinese questions by English people (whether Labour Ministers or not), naturally wishes to control as much as possible of the railways and mines of China. Sun-Yat-Sen has the support of practically all the genuine public-spirited Chinese, and if he were to succeed China might be in a position to resist foreign aggression. In the past aggression was by force of arms; now it is mainly by corruption. The success of this method demands the exclusion of honest men from positions of importance, and Sun-Yat-Sen is an honest man.

The fighting which is going on in the neighbourhood of Shanghai is of little immediate importance. It is part of the struggle between Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Tso-Lin, which has been going on for years. Chinese battles are seldom bloody, and wars are waged with little effect on the general population. Even the "Times" never too friendly to China, remarks that the fighting "leaves time and energy for movements of a very different kind. Commerce and agriculture persist. Nothing seems to stop the growth of the remarkable educational movement in China, which is now being extended to the poorest villages by means of a simplified script" (September 11). In the same issue, however, the "Times" points out with approval how under Western influences war is beginning to become as serious as in Europe. The pet of the British and Americans in China is the so-called "Christian" General, Feng Yu-Hsiang, whose army, the "Times" states, "is out and away the best in China and his 10,000 troops, who are not afraid to come to close quarters and use the bayonet, would walk through any Provincial troops, which in general are disinclined for anything but long-range fighting." This, apparently, is what Christianity is understood to mean in China, military discipline and the bayonet.

There is one very simple question which one would have hoped to see satisfactorily

(Continued on page 10.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 13.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	475	470	
Bombay Cotton	575	575	
Bombay Dyeing	816-4-8-12	3-12-1-4-807-8	
Century	405-400	397-8-93-12-396-4	
Nagpur	565-61-4	62-8 561-4	
Colaba	180-77-8	80-177 8	
Crescent	262-8-61-4	260	
Indore	416-4-10	5-406-4	
Kohinoor	1395	1395	
New Great	422-8-15	12-8-8-12-410	
Pearl ex-divi.	585	77-8-582-8	
Phœnix	545	535	
Bharucha	116-4	112-8	
Simplex	298-12-87-8	85-287-8	
Swan ex-divi.	1032-8	1032-8	
Swadesh	597-8-91-4	595	
Pabni	380	370	
Fazal	942-8-30	15-922-8	
Mathuradas	260	260	
Tata Mill	215	215	
Globe	72-8	71-4	
Mysore	117-8	117-8	
Madhavji	340 30	25-326-4	
Finlay ex-divi.	770	770	
Gokak	111-4	110	
Edward Sassoon	200	191-4	
Meyer Sassoon	140	137-8	
Alcock	182 8	180	
Bombay Burma Old	318-12	317-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	91-4	91-4-90-10	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	71-4	70	
Bundi Cement	10-12	10-8	
Central E. Mining	28	27-12	
Indian Cement	50	50	
Tata Steel Ordy.	12	11	
Tata Steel Defd.	47-8	40-41-14	

TYRANNY ON TEACHERS.

EMBARGO ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

CORPORTION & PROVIDENT FUND CASE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Once again the question of Rao Bahadur Padhye's provident fund came up before the House and after some discussion the recommendations of the Commissioner were adopted.

Another important matter was the approval of the report submitted by the Medical Relief Committee recommending certain measures for the prevention of infant mortality in the city. The report of the Committee regarding a Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes too was approved. Also a previous resolution of the Corporation to control and regulate Municipal schools from political activities evoked a heated discussion, but it was eventually resolved to rescind the resolution.

RAO BAHADUR PADHYE'S PROVIDENT FUND.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved that the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 17th September, 1924, requesting sanction to pay to Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, late Secretary, Schools Committee, Rs. 1,934-5-0 as Municipal contribution in addition to the amount of his own contribution of Rs. 1,934-5-0 to the Municipal Provident Fund together with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on both the amounts, be forwarded to the Corporation with an intimation that the Standing Committee are of opinion that Rao Bahadur Padhye should be paid only the amount of his own contribution to the Municipal Provident Fund with 5 per cent. per annum interest thereon.

Rao Bahadur Pai seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment that effect be given to the Commissioner's recommendations, viz., a sum equivalent to his contributions be given to Rao Bahadur Padhye.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta recalled Mr. Padhye's services to primary education in the city and to the Schools Committee and submitted that Rao Bahadur Padhye should be treated as an ordinary Municipal servant with full title to an equivalent contribution from the Municipality to his provident fund. He also reminded the Corporation that Rao Bahadur Padhye was a creation of the late Sir P. M. Mehta.

Dr. Viegas and Dr. Javle seconded the amendment.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey opposing both the proposition and amendment said even the amount contributed by Rao Bahadur Pai should not be given to him. He said public opinion was bitter against him.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram challenged the legality going against the Standing Committee sanctions.

The Municipal Commissioner urged that the Corporation had a right to give what they liked under the law and it was a simple question of equity.

The amendment was put to vote and carried by 28 against 11.

MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Corporation then considered the Medical Relief Committee's report on the high rate of infant mortality in the city. The Committee recommended the amendment of the Factory law with regard to woman labour, establishment of more maternity homes by the Municipality, free supply of milk, bread and clothes, etc., to women in confinement greater facilities for the treatment of venereal cases and legislation on the lines of the English Midwives' Act of 1902 and the abolition of unqualified *dais* in seven years.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moving adoption of the recommendations said that in the Bombay factories about 30,000 women between the age of 18 and 40 were employed and it was their duty to give them timely assistance at the most critical period of their lives. He urged for the enactment of legislature on the lines approved at the Washington Convention in 1919. He urged that the Government be addressed in terms of the report.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded and the proposition was carried.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim then moved that the report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee, regarding the Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes be approved and adopted.

Mr. Fazal said the Bill as it stood at present was likely to operate harshly as far as small industries like those of "Iranis" and "Bidiwallas" were concerned. The Committee were of opinion that so far as the provincial legislation was concerned, it should be confined to labour disputes only.

Dr. Poonsey Meisheri seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved an amendment that Government be informed that the Corporation approved of the principles of the Bill.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot thought that the Committee's report as it stood was likely to give a wrong impression in regard to the attitude of the Corporation towards the Bill. He thought an all-India legislation would take a long time to come into force and in the meantime it was necessary to have some legislation to meet the provincial needs.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia opposed the Bill on ground that it would be an instrument of extortion and bribery.

The amendment was lost only four members voting for it and the original proposition was carried.

POLITICS AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

The Corporation then considered the protest of the Schools Committee against the Corporation resolution controlling the political activities of their employees.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be recorded and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved an amendment that the previous resolution of the Corporation be sent back to the Schools Committee with instructions that it should be circulated among Urdu, Marathi and Gujerati teachers for their information and guidance.

Mrs. Hodgkinson seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Tairsee opposed Rao Bahadur Pai's amendment and said teachers were not bondsmen and the schools should not be subjected to tyranny of spies.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya then moved another amendment that the resolution of the Corporation be rescinded as it was humiliating to teachers.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Vaidya's amendment was carried by a large majority, only three voting for Rao Bahadur Pai's amendment.

The Corporation then adjourned till 8-15 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

PROF. V. B. NAIK'S CANDIDATURE.

Prof. V. B. Naik, Fergusson College, Poona in an appeal to the registered graduates of the Bombay University seeking for a re-election on the Senate says:—

The period for which I was elected an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Bombay by registered graduates will expire by the end of this year, and I take this early opportunity to announce to you my intention to seek re-election. During the time that I have been a member of the Senate, I have taken an active share in the discussion of almost every important subject. I have tried to do all that I could to secure for the Vernaculars their appropriate place as subjects of study and media of instruction. I had also my little share in the framing of the recommendations of the Bombay University based on a discussion of the Sadler Commission's report. I was for five years a member of the Joint Examination Board and as a Life-member of the D. E. Society, I have had more than fifteen years' experience of both College and High School education. I may assure you that I shall continue to take an active interest in all that concerns the University, and I therefore hope that by your support to me in the coming election, you will allow me to continue a member of the Senate.

PARSIS AND LEE REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Dumasia has addressed a letter to the "Poineer" of the 3rd instant under the headline "Parsis and the Lee Report." And, Sir, does he say a single word about the attitude of the Parsis regarding the Lee Report? No please? Then what does he say, under this misleading heading?

(1) He attacks Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and calls him "an infant in the political life of India"! Lo, Dumasia the giant, kneeling for official favours of Delhi and Simla!

(2) He Calls Mr. V. J. Patel the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army! And then indulges in cheap sneers, as 'johookamies' generally do!

(3) He then belauds a leading article of his own "Chief" the Editor of the "Times of India!".

(4) And worst of all, he has claimed to be the representative of "the Parsis and the great Catholic community of Bombay"! And a representative of Bombay to boot! Sir, I have publicly asked Mr. Dumasia through your columns to prove, whether in his voting on the Lee Report in the Assembly, he represented the City, the Parsis, or the Catholic community? And, I asserted, that he represented none of them in this matter. Mr. Dumasia evades this challenge; does not justify his action in the local Press; and goes all the way to Allahabad to seek the shelter of the "Pioneer"! And there too he evades the main issue and indulges in cheap sneers. Let Mr. Dumasia note, that if he misuses the name of this City or the Parsi community or the Catholic community again the writer will be compelled to lay bare before the public his doings!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

SIR K. GUPTA ON SCOUT MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 13.

Sir K. G. R. Gupta, presiding at the sixth annual meeting of the Head Quarters Council of the Boy Scouts of Mysore said that there were two principles underlying the Scout movement. One was that nothing great nothing important nothing necessary could be accomplished without discipline and the other that the human beings were not mere individuals like animals but were civic unit forming part of the groups communities and nations. In the Scout movement what they wanted was to instil into the young minds absolute importance of discipline. This question was of more importants to India than to the European countries because there was a great lack of discipline in our family life and children did not get their training in discipline at home which was to be had in many parts of Europe and it was therefore all the more necessary that the boy Scout Movement should undertake work which ought to be done at home by the parents themselves.

LALA LAJPAT RAI

SUFFERS FROM ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

Lala Lajpat Rai has been suffering from fever for the last three days. His temperature was never below hundred. Cough is giving him much trouble. Doctors are of opinion that he is suffering from acute bronchitis.

PT. M. M. MALAVIYA REACHES LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here from Simla yesterday.

EX-ENEMY PROPERTY IN CEYLON.

12 MILLION RUPEES TO BE RETURNED TO GERMAN FIRM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

Over twelve million rupees worth of ex-enemy property in Ceylon is being returned to Siegmund Freudenberg of Freudenberg and Company, on instructions from the Secretary of State, the ground for return being that Freudenberg, although according to German law a German subject and was interned in Ceylon and afterwards in Australia during the war period, was born in Ceylon and therefore is a British subject for the purposes of the Treaty of Versailles.

ASSAULT ON MR. & MRS. GREASON.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

In connection with the attack on Mr. and Mrs. Greason four Poongyis and one Layman were arrested this morning at Shan Kyaung and Thayottaw Kyaungdaik, the latter being a monastery in which the assailants were seen fleeing after the assault on the evening of the 9th instant. Identification parade was subsequently held by the fourth additional Magistrate in the presence of the Commissioner of Police and other police officials and the arrested men were picked out by those who witnessed the assault.

SUSPECTS REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

Four Pongyis and one layman who were arrested and identified yesterday in connection with the assault on Mr. and Mrs. Greason, were put up before the Court to-day and remanded to custody until the 21st instant.

The seven persons who were first arrested on suspicion as a result of the search of the monastery on the morning of the 10th, were released to-day owing to absence of evidence against them.

RECONVERTED TO HINDUISM.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Jalgaon, wires under date October 13th:—

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha Jalgaon Khandesh some 150 Kolis converted to Mahomedanism more than 100 years ago were reconverted to Hinduism by Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti yesterday. The community is nearly 3,000 in number and the process of reconversion continues.

SOLDIERS KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Driver Hughes of the R. F. A. and signaller Daly of the Signal Service Corps were knocked down by a motor car in East Street on Sunday night. The former sustained a dislocated shoulder and fractured wrist, and the latter some minor injuries. The driver of the motor car could not be traced, as he immediately drove away.

SIR J.C. BOSE'S LECTURE AT LAHORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The Punjab Government has invited Sir J. C. Bose to deliver the Convocation address on the occasion of the Punjab University Convocation to be held in December next.

THE GERMAN LOAN.

LONDON, October 13.

A Reuter's correction reads:—In the Paris message issued on October 12th regarding the apportionment of the German loan read Belgium, Sweden and Italy one and a half million sterling each instead of one a half million sterling for all the three.

Official and Personal.

A Delhi message says the Maharaja of Burdwan left for Simla on Sunday night.

Delhi had again a heavy shower of rain on Monday afternoon.—A. P.

"RELIGION OF PEACE AND LOVE."

KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN'S LECTURE ON ISLAM.

At the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday night, Khwaja Kamaluddin Saheb delivered a lecture on "Islam—the Religion of Peace and Love", Dr. Jivanji J. Modi presiding.

The President said in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay it was the duty of every one of them to know something of the religion of others, and he asked them to listen to the learned lecturer who was going to place his religion from his own standpoint,—the standpoint of an educated Moslem.

The Khwaja Saheb in the course of his speech said he was proud to say that he was first a Muslim and then an Indian. Islam, and only Islam and no other racial country or patriotic consideration created in him a consciousness that responded to all those demands that were essential to establish peace, amity, fellow-feeling and patriotic ideals in the world. Continuing he said that Quran made mention of only objects which justified a religious war—all those three in defence. Firstly to defend person and property against an offender. Secondly, to protect places of worship, no matter to what religion they belonged. Thirdly to establish freedom of conscience and religion. After referring to the religious tolerance of Moslems and Moslem Kings under whose rule Hindus prospered he said: "Hindu brethren, how can you explain your outnumbering us in India if the successful Muslim reign of 1,000 years in India had the Quran in one hand and the sword in the other? And do not forget that the larger number of the Muslims here are not Hindu converts but the descendants of those who came from outside and settled in India."

Concluding the speaker said: "Muslims, I have to say to you a word more. Yours is the religion of proselytization. Win others to your faith as your forefathers did. Win them for your cause by your actions by the love you should bear to all by the peace you are bound to make with others, as "Assalam Alaikum" is your watchword, and by the tolerant spirit which should characterise your thought, your word and your action. Your religion is Islam. It means peace. Transmute your religion into your actions as a tree is seen by its fruits. God be with you."

"RELIGION OF GOD."

The President said they were thankful to the learned lecturer for his sermon which was of interest not only to Moslems but to all. They called their Prophet as Paigamber, who brings the message from God. The lecturer had asked them to imitate the Prophet in their actions and as they spoke of the Prophet as the Messenger of God they in their small way might also be messengers of God, messengers of Peace. It was their duty to carry the message, which they had heard out of that Hall to their friends, to their co-religionists and convey to them the message of peace and also to those amongst whom they lived and to the country where they had made their home. The lecturer had told them that he was a Moslem first and an Indian afterwards. If they were only true to their religion whether they were Hindus, Moslems or Parsis, they would be true Indians. There was only one religion in the world, and it was the religion of God. That was the only religion in the world, and they must all be truly religious men. What India wanted at the present time was a number of God-fearing men whether they were Moslems, Hindus or Parsis. If the country had really more God-fearing men, it would be happy and peaceful. There was only one religion beyond all religions,—and that was the belief in the existence of God belief in individual soul. They must all be true to their God from their various points of view. They spoke of secular education or rather of the three R's without which the country could not advance forward. But from a spiritual point of view what they wanted was the three L's.—Law, Labour and Love. A nation or a country which had law and labour and love—that country and that community was saved. Let them love their neighbours, their countrymen and citizens, and let them carry their message of love and unity in a sorely-troubled country like India.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan in proposing a vote of thanks, said by their conduct alone would their religion be judged and he asked them to be true servants of God.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said they must thank the conveners of the meeting for inviting a Parsi divine to preside at a lecture delivered by a Moslem divine, and that was sign of tolerance, for which the country was now working. He hoped this example would be followed in other parts of the country and the unity for which they were praying would be realised and that Bombay would have the privilege of starting it.

A full report of the Khwaja Saheb's lecture will appear in the next issue.

LADY VOLUNTEERS FOR CONGRESS.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HUBLI, Oct 13.

A meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Bhagini Mandal was held here yesterday. It has been decided to hold the second Karnatak Provincial Bhagini Mandal Conference at Belgaum in the Congress week. Mrs. Janakabai Bhathhande of Dharwar and Mrs. Shantabai Joshi of Bijapur have been appointed Secretaries of the Conference. They have also decided to hold an All India Ladies' Conference about the same time in Belgaum. They have decided to enrol 300 lady volunteers for the Belgaum Congress and Mrs. Lmabai Kundapur has been made the captain.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Nannu alias Mahadev Sitaram was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two pieces of rollers at the instance of Giacomo Jucker, engineers. The facts of the case were that the accused was a day labourer employed in the complainant's firm. On the 5th instant the accused was given two pieces of roller to be delivered to Apollo Mills and Morarji Mills but the accused did not deliver the goods nor did he return to the office. The accused was, however, arrested by one of the clerks on the Marine Lines station. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the goods were not given to him and that one of the witnesses bore him enmity and hence the present proceedings.

The case was adjourned for inquiring into the antecedents of the accused.

SENTENCED FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Francis Xavier Henricks stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,100, at the instance of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers.

Mr. Spencer conducted the case for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Shete, pleader. Mr. Saher, Bar-at-Law watched the case on behalf of the complainant.

The facts of the case were that the accused was in the service of the complainant for the last ten years. He joined the firm as a typist and was latterly a cashier. During the period of March 1923 to March 1924, the accused misappropriated various amounts to the tune of Rs. 3,100. The accused thereafter absconded.

The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Shete for the accused stated that the amount was made good by him and that the accused had a mother solely dependent upon him. He, therefore, prayed His Worship to deal leniently with the accused.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 400 and a day's simple imprisonment or in default to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOLDSMITH CONVICTED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Narayan Gajanan, a goldsmith, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of different quantities of gold valued at Rs. 2,499-10 0. The accused was acquitted on one of the counts while on the remaining charges he was sentenced to pay fine of the total value of Rs. 760 or in default 10 months' hard labour.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, in the case in which Radhakishan and Bhuramal, Marwaris, were charged with cheating and abetment, in respect of ornaments worth Rs. 1,872 at the instance of Nanji Bhagwan.

Mr. Spencer conducted the case for the prosecution while Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for the accused. Mr. Chatirapati watched on behalf of the complainant.

The facts of the case briefly put were that the accused went to the shop of the complainant on the 20th August and were shown some gold ornaments. The accused after a time selected some ornaments and told the salesman of the complainant that they would like those ornaments to be shown to their women for approval. The complainant consented to do so and sent a Bhaya with the accused to their place. One of the accused left them in the road while the other accused took the Bhaya to a house Gaiwadi and subsequently disappeared. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused were subsequently arrested.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced each of them to one month's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHAUFFEUR'S LAPSE.

Deputy Inspector Rahn hauled up Baloo Santoo, a motor chauffeur, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 22 and forgery.

The facts of the case were that the accused was in the employ of Mr. A. H. Wayman, Bombay representative of Messrs. Barnett and Foster who used to send the accused to get petrol and other motor accessories from the Bombay Motor Car Company. The accused presented bills and vouchers on which he forged the signatures and got the articles. When the bills were presented to Messrs. Barnett and Foster, they found that the bills contained certain items which were superfluous. A complaint was lodged with the police who got the accused arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that the vouchers and bills were found in the motor car and that put the stamp of firm and got the articles. Mr. E. J. Vaz, pleader, for the accused said that the accused had himself made a clean breast of the whole affair and that he was ready to make good the whole amount. He, therefore, prayed for mercy.

His Worship in sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer hard labour for one month remarked that he was fortunate in possessing a kind master and an affectionate sister who induced her mistress to help the accused. His Worship further warned him not to commit similar offence again.

FATAL FALL.

On Saturday morning, a Hindu named Durgaya Bundaya (20) was working on a chawl under construction belonging to the Development Department, placing some planks from a landing stage to a scaffolding when a plank turned and he fell down from a height of 20 feet. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the following day. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FLARES AND FLASHES II

M. ROSSITIERS SUCCESS.

Last night, Mme. Rossitier and her Company were in good form as they gave Flares and Flashes II. Charles Mason, Billy Iredale and Dem Gemmell came out well in "What makes the businessman tired." There were a lot of dramatic absurdities to entertain, not the least of which was "Mother Hubbard" rendered from four standpoints. We hope the season will be a success.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 15.

Public meeting re: Rent Act, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The usual drill on every Sunday for the Hindustani Seva Dal has been temporarily cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 -0 a.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Saturday (the 18th instant) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th October to 6 a.m. of 13th October:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 121. Total mortality this day last year 100.

THE NEW POONA COLLEGE.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the New Poona College Building will be performed by H. E. the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m.

MEETING RE RENT ACT.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a public meeting urging for a further extension of the Rent Act will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Prof. H. L. Kaji Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. K. J. Dubash will speak.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The ceremony of conferring honorary distinction of "Pranacharya" on certain distinguished medical practitioners devoted to Ayurvedic Science and its development and granting degrees as well as awarding certificates to the successful male and female students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College will be performed at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in the hall of the College. The Hon. Mr. Justice D. F Mulla will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from London of the 2nd instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 12th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 17th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Nankunda" with mails from London of the 9th instant left Marseilles at 3-30 a.m. on the 12th instant.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations for 25 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year are invited from the members of this Ward's Congress Committee. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the member of this Congress Committee will be accepted in the Congress Committee's Office, No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay, till Saturday (the 25th instant), at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Members and volunteers who have got the Membership Books in their possession are finally requested to return the same before the 20th instant the latest at the Congress Committee's Office, No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay, as the Membership Register will be closed on that date. The Member's Register will be closed for enrolment from the 21st instant to the 2nd proximo (both days inclusive).

CRICKET AT BANDRA.

A match was played on Sunday between the New Canterbury C. C. vs. the Ranwar Rest C. C. and ended in a win for the New Canterbury C. C. by a margin of 147 runs. The score:—

NEW CANTERBURY C. C.

1st Innings.

P Pereira (not out) 77, Orrie (not out) 80, W Fernandez 41, A Fernandez 1, P Netto 0, Polly Pereira 6, L Pereira 8, B Fernandez 0, M Rodrigues (not out) 6, L Fernandez 1, Lambert 0, extras 4. Total 224.

RANWAR REST C. C.

1st Innings.

D Fonseca 2, P Rebello 2, S D'Mello 2, M Fonseca 1, P D'Lima 9, Ansey Pereira 12, A Gonsalves 35, M Gonsalves (not out) 6, F Fonseca 2, A Ferreira 0, E Pereira 0, extras 15. Total 77.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

In the final of Durand Football Tournament Worcesters beat Essex by two goals to nil. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presented the cups.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1924.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Among the important legislative measures to be considered by the Bombay Legislative Council is the Children's Bill. The Council spent the first day of its session in passing the second reading of the Bill and considering some of its clauses and it may well congratulate itself on the fact that two important amendments improving the Bill have been carried. In respect of social legislation of this kind it is necessary, if its purpose is not to be defeated, that the religious and other deeply-cherished susceptibilities of the people should be respected. The amendments moved by Mr. Dev and Mr. Nariman were based on the recognition of this vital consideration and it is satisfactory that in one case, at least, the Home Member recognised the wisdom of meeting the popular wishes half way, though in regard to Mr. Nariman's amendment a false sense of prestige seems to have prevailed over the voice of commonsense which would have told the official spokesmen that it was futile, until the existing defects in the Police administration were removed, to attempt to disregard the strong public feeling against the police-station being regarded as a place of safety for girls.

Having done a good day's work we trust the Council will, with increased zeal and vigilance, examine the remaining provisions and defects of the Bill. The Bill has been mainly designed to provide for the protection of children in three ways: by securing the care of the waifs and their removal from criminal or immoral surroundings; by preventing deliberate cruelty to children by their parents or guardians; and by providing special treatment of juvenile offenders. The Bill thus seeks to protect all boys and girls —called children when under the age of 14 and young persons when between 14 and 16—either when they commit crime or are sinned against, by removing them from bad surroundings and consigning them to the care of certified institutions or of reliable persons. Such a Bill was, indeed, long overdue. We regret, however, that when Government have at last awakened to their responsibilities in the matter, they have set about their work in a half-hearted manner. For what is the sense in the distinction between "children" under 14 and "young persons" between 14 and 16? Of course, boys and girls reach puberty roughly between the ages of 14 and 16. But should protection be afforded during only the first year or two and not during the whole of the period of critical and intensive adolescence which is admitted on all hands to extend to the age of 20 or 21? On grounds, either physical or mental, the only rational distinction can be made between childhood upto 14 or 15 and adolescence upto 20 or 21. The first is the period of physical weakness and mental calm. The second is that of budding strength and nervous conflict. The second is perhaps just the period of stress and storm when the career and character are made or marred for ever. It is regrettable that this point has not even been raised in the Select Committee. We would, therefore, urge the members of the Council carefully to consider the matter before placing the measure on the statute-book. The raising of the age of protection is also necessary on another ground. The Geneva Conference has recommended that no girls under 21 should be allowed to serve in the houses of ill-fame. Government in this country, bold in repression but timid in reform, have just now satisfied themselves by raising the minimum age in this connection from 16 to 18. Those trafficking in girls below this age will now be punishable under the Penal Code. But it is a sad commentary on our perfunctory and piecemeal legislation on this vital question that while the human harpies are penalised, no provision is made for the adequate relief of their victims. The Children's Bill would now remove girls under 16 from the resorts of vice. But then who will provide for the girls from 16 to 18? Government and the Council will be justly accused of singular levity and almost criminal carelessness if they failed to provide for the protection of the most pitiable class of human being against whom society has for ever barred its doors and sealed its heart.

Another serious question also appears to have been treated somewhat lightly We mean that of juvenile offenders It is not sufficient to bail them out on the easiest terms and segregate them from ordinary criminals during police custody. But it must be admitted that the provisions about juvenile courts appear half-hearted and puerile in view of what has been done in other countries. The solitary section on the subject is calculated more to soothe the conscience of our self-righteous Government than serve any effective purpose. The provisions in the matter should be carefully expanded and revised if juvenile courts are to be a reality and not an ornament of the statute-book. Again the strongest exception must be taken to the proviso to the new section which would permit unruly and depraved "young persons" (between 14 and 16) to be consigned to jails. As pointed out above, the distinction sought to be made between the two sets of persons below and above 14 is thoroughly artificial unless all those between 15 and 21 are included in the definition of young persons. Who can judge—and how—that a stripling is so unruly and depraved that he is past reform all his life? Are we justified in passing on a mere boy a sentence which would prove a veritable life sentence of vice and crime? The proviso should, therefore, be removed and the courts should be completely barred from clapping "young persons" into jail. While the Bill leaves the jail open for some unfortunates under 16, curiously enough it does not make any provision at all for their care in jail The authors of the Bill, perhaps, imagine that all will be well for the unruly youths as soon as they are shut up in jails. Do these amiable gentlemen know even a little, nay even a hundredth part, of the unnameable crimes which are committed within the security of jails, of which the unfortunate youths not only of 16 or 17 but even of 20 and 25 are the victims? We would, therefore, earnestly ask the Legislature to provide an altogether separate jail for all unruly persons between 16 and 21 who alone in our opinion should be classed as young persons. Finally, Government should be prepared to provide and aid suitable homes and institutions on a liberal scale if the objects of the Bill are to be appreciably served. What will be the use of providing an elaborate machinery for saving boys and girls if for want of suitable accommodation they are again left free to revert to their life of vice and crime? Further, all rescue homes should, even when wholly financed by Government, be placed in charge of non-official committees.

ANATOLE FRANCE.

In the death of Anatole France the world loses a literary artist of the first magnitude; but the close of a strenuous life at eighty does not leave behind it the regret of unrealised opportunities. The ordinary Indian reader of Anatole France has to understand his genius through translations into a language which is itself an acquisition. Nevertheless Anatole France has been a familiar pursuit in all our literary circles. Though at the start he strove to be a poet in the metrical sense, he remained until the last a poet who, irrespective of verse-formalities, could interpret the essence of life; a sort of Browning, in all his wealth of imagery and human understanding, without Browning's reverance of the unseen. Critic, essayist, and novelist, Jacques Anatole Thibault, as his name was, became one of the foremost figures in European literature. His name will endure in French letters. He was an ardent exponent of simplicity in style and expression, but in his novels and essays there are traits of redundance and the rich combination of words. The blend of persiflage with simplicity could, however, be seldom observed by the readers of his novels who sustain shock after shock through his realism. His plots do not contain secret places; there are descriptions of human form and outline that startle our conventional notions of liberty. Though an unbeliever he, like Renan, could cloak his attitude by the array of fact and impression. In his autobiographical sketches, he showed himself better than his faith. It was wonderful that an artist of his instincts, could freely picture the vision of saints that saw in the heart of the child the feet of God, and at the same time could proceed with his profuse suggestions of scepticism. He had of course his links of irreverence with the great prose-writers who preceded his arrival. Much more than in England, prose-criticism has the chance of enduring as literature; and it is writers of uncertain faith from Rosseau to Anatole, who seem destined to last as critics. In mellow age, he became something of a conservative anarchist, but he only wrote, never experimenting himself in the theatre of swarming life. A pleasing novelist, a master of irony and a marvellous artist in words, Anatole France lived, and will live, not only as a pride of his France, but also as an ornament in the republic of literature,

Notes of the Day.

Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Like the Muslim leaders of more than a generation ago, Mr. M. A. Jinnah has come to the unhappy conclusion that the Congress is mainly a Hindu organisation. In his lecture at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall last Saturday, he depicted the follies of disunity and left it to the two communities to discover the solution he could not suggest himself. The lecture was a sombre appeal to Muslims to mobilise their reserves and get the best out of negotiations with the Hindu community as to the Councils, the Municipality and the Services. Mr. Jinnah would divorce religion from politics, but he would stipulate, at the same time, a number of privileges on the basis of religious denomination. On the surface, the two propositions appear illogical. We have, however, to face facts not merely on the fabric of Mr. Jinnah's logic but on the apprehensive regard of an important community as to their future. When the greatest exponent of the doctrine that one should be an Indian first and a Hindu or Muslim afterwards, seeks to reconcile the divorce of religion from politics with the security of communal advantages, we have to recognise the anxious concern of minority communities. We may be able to conclude a verbal wrangle to our own satisfaction, but the essential problem remains.

An Immediate Problem.

Mr. Jinnah observes that a pact must be sought by our religious communities immediately and that without satisfactory terms, resolutions of heart-unity will not be durable. The last pact we achieved was at Lucknow. In the next effort, we may have to provide for the representation, in all grades of public life, of all articulate communities. The problem, on the basis of denominations looks bleak and interminable with all their claims of "effective representation" but though it is formidable we have to find a satisfactory solution. Mr. Jinnah wants Indian leaders to face the difficulty. We have made promising progress at Delhi regarding certain rivalries of a ceremonial nature, but when a leader like Mr. Jinnah discounts it because of the lack of specific representation in public life, we must guard ourselves against treating the truce as being comprehensive enough. When the concept of the Indian being an Indian first and all else afterwards, is so much in disregard, we should not chafe at the phase of communal competition, though mechanical formulas cannot exceed the scope of pure civic understandings. The problem exists and it must be faced and solved immediately; for without a lasting understanding between the two communities extending to every phase of national life, it is futile to expect the end of their common slavery.

Tragedy of Aboriginals.

The lecture which Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society delivered at the Prarthana Samaj on Saturday on "Social work among the Aboriginals" should make every Indian, who is not lost to a sense of humanity and patriotism, hang down his head in shame. Thanks to the absence of self-government, India has become a land of immense opportunities criminally wasted. The condition of the so-called "depressed" classes, who would have been able to raise themselves in the economic and social spheres despite the hostility of bigoted orthodoxy, had the rulers of the country done their duty by the establishment of the system of compulsory education and the promotion of technical education from the lowest to the highest grades, is bad enough in all conscience. But not less pitiable is the condition of the Aboriginals whose cause Mr. Thakkar pleads. The "depressed" classes, shamefully treated as they are, are like the poor, still with us and some, though not adequate, attention is paid to the improvement of their status. But the tragedy of the Aboriginals is that their very existence is practically ignored by their countrymen, not to speak of the *ma-bap* Government. And the immensity of the tragedy will be realised from the fact that they form fully 5 per cent. of the total population of the country. In our own Presidency their number, 2 million, bears a larger proportion to the total population, 27 million, than in any other part of the country.

A Reproach To Be Removed.

Their present condition is best described in Mr. Thakkar's language:—

"They are older and more ancient sons of the soil than Hindus, and more so than Muslims and Anglo-Indians. But they are steeped in ignorance and poverty and do not know their own rights and privileges, much less their collective and national responsibilities. They rarely, if ever, come in contact with urban people, rarely care to trade with them, and like to lord it over in their primeval habitat. They have not learnt the art of agriculture, ill-developed as it is in this country, nor have they learnt brick-making or stone-quarrying much less do they know the art of trading, of reading and writing. Their marriage ties too are loose and often even the few marriage rites, crude as they are, are dispensed with altogether, and a woman goes to a man to live as wife without the least attempt to registration or to a proclamation in the caste."

To such a pass have five per cent. of India's people been brought merely because the educated classes and the Government, who should be their natural guardians, have ignored their existence. But the tragedy does not end there. They have become prey to the twin-evils of modern civilisation, drink and indebtedness. As Mr. Thakkar says:

"Two classes of people from among us have made their way into them with stealthy steps on tiptoe—the moneylender and the liquor-seller. These two have found out their haunts, take full advantage of their ignorance, and enrich themselves, though at some risk. The aboriginal is a child of nature, and has tasted the liquor; having once tasted it, he cannot resist it. The rich, powerful and intelligent liquor-seller, a creature of the excise policy of British Government, goes to him in his wild home, gives him the glass of mhowra or other liquor and robs him imperceptibly of not only his senses but his forest wealth, his patch of land and his labour also and makes him his slave. The money-lender too plays his vile tricks on the poor man, innocent of all arithmetic, keeps him under his clutches for his lifetime and sucks his blood under the shelter of the Munsiff's Court, whose bailiff is always at his disposal."

Government must bear the principal share of blame for the present unhappy and degraded state of the Aboriginals. But the educated classes are not less to blame for their apathy. The fact that there are only two institutions the Brahmo Mission in the Assam Hills and Mr. Thakkar's own Bhil Seva Mandal in the Panch Mahals, working for the elevation of these unfortunate people, besides, of course, the foreign Christian Missions, is a measure of their apathy. We trust Mr. Thakkar's appeal will not be in vain and that workers as well as financial assistance will be forthcoming in abundance to remove what is a reproach to the nation.

Mr. Ghuznavi's Moan.

Copying the fashion of the day, Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, ex-Minister of Bengal, has treated the Reform Inquest Committee with a display of his ideas about the seasonableness of anarchy. Never for a day did Mr. Ghuznavi enjoy the confidence of the Bengal Council; and his pretensions of having been a Minister are, like the false reports of Mark Twain's death, an unfortunate exaggeration. His opinion of the Lucknow pact we had better dismiss, because he was nowhere in the region, and he has done his best to inflame Bengal Muslims with alarm to suit the fortunes of the Bengal ministry. He is evidently displeased with the majority that discarded him from office; so displeased, indeed, that he wants a curtailment of the franchise. He has been fooled by the theory that the more educated the level of a franchise is the more servile it would be for the prosperity of frauds like diarchy. It is a fatal mistake. In the last election, the university-constituencies of India—educated surely—were unanimously in favour of Swarajists pledged to the destruction of diarchy. The restriction of the franchise would be a piece of frenzied vulgarity, by no means helpful to Government or their creatures.

Another Device.

Again to suit the luck of unpopular elections, Mr. Ghuznavi would have the life of the Council extended to five years like the Council of State. Though the Council of State is a miserable anomaly on account of its composition, we had better recognise it as a dormitory for sorry cases. The Legislative Assembly, though none too democratic, has benefitted by the Council of State which is a reservoir of rejections. But if the Council of State had to stand on election in 1923, it would have had a different composition to-day, though in the overloading of Government elements it would remain helpless. Three years for the tenure of Councils cannot be condemned as too short in the swift progress of political opinion in the country. The Councils ought to represent public opinion or they are no use. Quite on a par with his disgruntled reactionarism is Mr. Ghuznavi's proposition that the presidents of the Legislative Council should be free from court-jurisdiction. In an elected house, repeatedly voting the salary of the President, there would be some sense in the idea, but as the petulant after-thought of a Bengal Minister the suggestion carries little that is honourable.

Art Exhibition.

The exhibition, to be opened next week, by the Art Society of India marks an important stage in the latter's growing popularity. Its record of useful work, particularly during the last year or so, has already secured for it the degree of public esteem which work aiming at real needs and faith in the capacity of the people can alone win. Its active participation in questions affecting the interests of its members and the future of Indian art has saved it from the academic somnolence usually associated with societies which wake up only once a year for an indifferent exhibition. Its desire to take its work seriously, to accept full responsibility for the manifold problems affecting art and artists, has often been made manifest by its prompt action. The enthusiasm evident among the members is not merely sentimental but induced by the recognition of a duty. It is, therefore, with special interest that many of those who are anxious for the advancement of Indian art will visit the forthcoming exhibition at Chowpati. It may be that its struggles hitherto with obstacles natural to the preliminary stages of a progressive institution has not yet given the Society the calm and favourable atmosphere in which it could work. But the visitor in search for the obvious will be naturally out of place at the exhibition. The exhibition will certainly demand from the visitor more than he would give for a recreation.

CAPITATION TAX IN BURMA.

AN ODIOUS IMPOSITION.

(BY M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.)

The announcement made by the Associated Press that the Rev. Ottama has been convicted and sentenced in Rangoon to imprisonment for a period of three years has not come as a surprise to those who have been watching the course of events in Burma. I should like to draw attention to certain aspects of the agitation in which Mr. Ottama has taken part. For some time past there has been a strong agitation in Burma against the levy of the "Capitation Tax" and the conviction of Mr. Ottama is for preaching against the payment of the tax. This kind of impost is unknown in other parts of British India and it is, therefore, necessary briefly to explain its incidence. It is levied under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and is payable annually by all males between the ages of 18 and 60 years at rates not exceeding Rs. 5 a year in the case of married men and Rs. 2-8-0 a year "on men who have no wives." The Act also lays down that in the towns of Rangoon, Bassein, Thyetmyo, Prome, Akyab and Toungboo, and in such other towns as the Local Government from time to time may direct a land rate not exceeding one pie and a half per square foot on land covered by the buildings and Rs. 3 per acre on lands not so utilized can be levied in lieu of the Capitation tax. The Local Government is also authorised to exempt any person or class of persons or the residents of any particular locality from the payment of the Capitation tax and also to exempt any lands or class of lands throughout the province or any part thereof from the land rate in lieu of the Capitation tax.

Its Genesis.

According to Sir William Meyer, the editor of the "Imperial Gazetter of India", this odious tax on all males in the province of Lower Burma "does not appear to have been levied by Native rulers, but was introduced soon after the cession of Arakan and Tenasseram to the British Government in 1826. In 1831 it was fixed at Rs. 5 on married men, Rs. 3 on widowers and Rs. 2 on bachelors." Mr. Bernard Houghton, the well-known Burmese Civilian is, however, of opinion that "When in 1852 the Indian Government annexed Lower Burma, they found in existence a capitation or poll tax, and this they have continued to levy, notwithstanding that such an impost violates all modern principles of finance and presses with severity on landless labourers." Exemptions from the tax are as a matter of fact granted to certain classes such as Government servants, pensioners, village headmen, priests and the like. I am not able to say exactly the total amount of the tax at the present day, but it must be a very considerable sum as the Capitation tax some years ago was 43 lakhs of rupees per annum.

A National Protest.

In recent years the growing Burmese National sentiment has declared itself against its levy and public feeling found expression in meetings organised for the purpose in various parts of the country. Government ignored this agitation and the collection of this tax led to disturbances in various parts of the country and prosecutions for non-payment of the tax proved ineffective. The movement for non-payment gained strength day by day and spread from district to district. Last month the Local Government published a communique that "they have decided to declare the more prominent associations engaged in this agitation as unlawful and also to quarter additional police on villages where disturbances are expected." Rev. Ottama has taken part in this agitation and has been prosecuted for sedition and awarded 3 years imprisonment.

From this brief history of the movement so far as it is known in this country it is clear that whatever may be the origin and past history of the tax it is regarded at the present moment as a poll tax imposed on the male inhabitants in certain districts of Burma. It gives the widest possible latitude to the executive authority to exempt certain classes and certain areas from its operation at its will and pleasure. It is against all present day canons of taxation and is opposed to the sentiment of the community and is otherwise objectionable and out of harmony with the current standard of administration. The poll tax on Kenya Indians which was designed to check emigration evoked great indignation in this country and the Government of India have protested against it. Are the Government of Burma and the Government of India going to perpetuate a poll tax in any part of Burma? No good reason exists why a poll tax should be levied in Burma and not in India. In the words of Mr. Houghton again "Had not the Burmese kings in the plenitude of their wisdom established it, it is quite certain that the Indian Government would never have dreamed of such novelty."

I sincerely trust for its own good name the Government of India will recognise public sentiment in this matter and make an early pronouncement abolishing this tax. The local Government has under the Act of 1876 the option of levying a land rate in the place of the Capitation tax and I cannot understand why it refuses to recognise the wishes and sentiments of the Burmese people and prefers deliberately to manufacture a rebellion.

ELECTION MANIFESTOES.

LABOUR'S APPEAL TO ELECTORATE.

LIBERALS AND ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S "WAR-CRY"

LEAFIELD, Oct. 12.

Party manifestoes of the Conservatives, Labour and Liberals are published to-day. Each Party shows a desire to place the responsibility for the election upon the other shoulders than its own.

The Conservative manifesto says: Government have forced a rush election on the country not on any great issue of principle but on the plea that it was incompatible with their dignity to tolerate any inquiry into their conduct in connection with the Campbell prosecution.

The Labour manifesto declares the Government is defeated by a combination against them of parties which feared the success of Labour.

The Liberal manifesto states: Government have forced an election because they feared an impartial inquiry into their conduct of the Campbell case and because they wished to evade Parliamentary discussion of the terms of the Anglo-Soviet agreement.

All the three manifestoes put forward schemes, transport, insurance for old age and widows pensions and development of education. Mutual prominence is given to the Anglo-Soviet agreement.

LIBERALS AND ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

While the Liberals declare themselves in favour of re-establishing economic and commercial relation with the Russian people they also attack the Labour Government for "undertaking to recommend Parliament to ratify the Treaty which contemplates that the British taxpayers should guarantee a loan to a Government whose principles deny obligations which civilised nations place as binding between borrower and lender."

LABOUR'S MANIFESTO.

The Labour manifesto on the other hand contends that "the Treaties with Russia open up for fishing industry thousands of square miles of additional fishing grounds and provide for new outlets for manufactures and coal. When compensation has been secured to British subjects for their loss in Russia this treaty will be negotiated providing for raising a loan for finances by the Russian of loan interest and sinking fund charges on which shall be guaranteed by Great Britain. It is laid down in article twelve of the General Treaty that the terms and conditions of the said loan and purposes to which it will be applied shall be defined in a future treaty referred to and this treaty shall not come into force until necessary Parliamentary authority for the guarantee of the said loan has been given."

CONSERVATIVES AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The Conservative's manifesto adds: Tariff is to be no part of their programme but declares their determination to safeguard employment and the standard of living against foreign competition by applying the principle of Safeguarding of the Industries Act. The document also lays stress on the development of resources and trade of the British Empire and on Imperial Preference.

In regard to foreign policy the Conservatives say: "It must be carried on in the closest consultation with the Dominion Governments. We stand for the maintainance of most friendly relations with our allies for the reestablishment of a state of affairs in Europe and for co-operation in all matters admitting common action with the United States. Support and strengthening of the League of Nations on practical lines should in our opinion, continue to be the cardinal principle of the British Foreign policy subject always to overriding the consideration that we cannot enter into any commitments involving issues of peace and war without the concurrence of the Dominions which would inevitably be expected by them."

The Labour Manifesto claims that Government has continuously worked and has achieved much in the cause of peace and restoration of industry and commerce which constitute the chief aim of Britain and the whole world.

LIBERALS' APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

The Liberal Manifesto which declares that the party holds unshakeably by its policy of free trade concludes with the following passage: "In placing Labour in Power Liberalism followed a constitutional usage. In voting against the Government Liberalism has consulted the deepest interest of the country's security, credit and good Government. People have now a choice to make between the three parties. They have an opportunity of putting in power a Liberal Government which will pursue the path of peace, social reform and national development avoiding on one hand unthinking resistance to progress and on the other hand unbalanced experiments and impracticable schemes which will destroy the whole social and economic scheme upon which the prosperity of Britain has been built."—B. O. W.

COMMUNIST ELECTION MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Communists' election manifesto describes the election as the fight of working class against the Capitalist class and demands nationalisation of mines, railways, industries, land and banks, also capital levy, repudiation of the Dawes Report, and cancellation of war debts and Reparations. It declares that a Labour Government must establish dictatorship of the working class and demands a national minimum wage of four pound sterling weekly, a maximum forty-four-hour week, ratification of the Soviet Treaty, and declaration of independence of Ireland, India, Egypt and other colonies.

A meeting at the Trafalgar Sqare closed amidst rather riotous scenes. The police have detained four men.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

British Communists represented by contingents from Poplar, Bothnal Green and Deptford and headed by bands and banners attracted a large crowd at Trafalgar Square and demonstrated in order to protest against the Dawes Plan, to demand an increase of pound sterling weekly in all wages, forty-four hours week and to support unity of International Trade Unions.—Reuter.

"A THOROUGH COMMUNIST."

Tom Mann in a speech said he was a thorough Communist. He intended to upset the "damnable" condition of society. He did not worry about his having been turned down by the Labour Party. He could not be excluded from the Labour movement.

Campbell, Editor of the "Workers Weekly" and Harry Pollitt also spoke and were cheered. The meeting then passed a resolution extending fraternal greeting on behalf of the workers to the sufferers in Germany Poland, India, Egypt and Ireland and ended by singing the "Red Flag" and "International."—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT TO CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill's election address wholeheartedly supports the Conservatives and their programme of social reform and Imperial consolidation. It declares that as a general protective tariff is not a part of the Conservative programme, he supports the principle of safeguarding of the Industries Act and Imperial preference and asserts that the brief experiment of Socialist minority rule has ended in dismal failure. The Socialists are still our rulers and they seek to gain our votes by enlisting the forces of discontent in revolutionary movements. Against this double attack of authority and revolt we must fall back upon the commonsense and enduring loyalty of masses of the nation. It delivers a smashing attack on the Bolsheviks and their "devilish work which Mr. MacDonald and his Cabinet seek to help and succour with floods of hard earned British money."—Reuter.

ELECTION SPEECHES.

BROADCASTING ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The British Broadcasting Company announces that the Postmaster-General has sanctioned the broadcasting of one speech of each party leader in the coming week. Hitherto the necessity for impartiality has precluded the broadcasting of anything with political flavour. This important development brings expositions of three leaders home to several million electors. The speeches will be presented most impartially and concisely, all stations simultaneously broadcasting. Mr. MacDonald's speech at Glasgow will be broadcasted to-morrow evening and Mr. Baldwin's speech on Thursday. The Liberals have not yet fixed a date for the broadcasting of their leader's speech. Probably Mr. Asquith's speech at Paisley will be broadcasted.—Reuter.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

TO CONTEST EASTBOURNE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Conservatives of Eastbourne have believed Sir George Lloyd as a candidate for replacing late Mr. Rupert Gwynne.—Reuter.

M. P'S. HURRIED RETURN FROM IRAQ.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Port Said.—Mr. Thomas Griffiths Mr. A. T. Davies and Dr. J. H. Williams who visited Iraq in the Parliamentary recess started Home aboard the "Kaisar-i-Hind". They travelled day and night in order to reach their constituencies as early as possible.—Reuter.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM

TURKS ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

FRENCH JOURNAL'S ADVICE.

LONDON Oct. 13.

Paris.—"Is the Mosul question going to rekindle the flames of war in the Near East?" asks "Le Journal" commenting on the British ultimatum to Turkey, granting till noon, October 11, for the withdrawal of Turkish troops behind the line of the "status quo" and cessation of further concentration and intimating that otherwise the British would resume full liberty of action.

"Le Journal" expresses the opinion that the political crisis in Britain does not lessen the risk. On the other hand it is to Labour's interest to prosecute the affair vigorously. If they fail, they will bequeath to their successors a thorniest problem, but if victorious, they will have an opportunity of scoring a big success.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMANDER'S DEMAND.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A Constantinople telegram states according to a message from Angora the Commander of the British troops in Iraq has sent a letter to the Turkish Commander demanding direct understanding on the question of territorial *status quo*.

LATER.

A message from Angora says that a special council of Ministers considered to-day till three in the morning a communication from the British Commander in Iraq to the Turkish Commander in Iraq Frontier.—Reuter.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS TURKISH REPLY.

DECISION EXPECTED SHORTLY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The British Government is considering the Turkish reply to the British Note with regard to the military position of Mosul. A decision may be expected shortly.

While the Turkish standpoint is unsatisfactory in many respects, there seems to be a certain conciliatory spirit behind it. It is stated that the British Note can hardly be described as an ultimatum, its general sense being that Britain retains freedom of action.—Reuter.

CONVOCATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, October 13.

Constantinople.—The Council of Commissars has decided immediately to convoke the National Assembly.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

UNINTERRUPTED PROGRESS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews told a press representative that the progress of Mr. Gandhi had been quite uninterrupted and no reactionary symptoms had appeared. He was able to take nourishment in sufficient quantities according to the doctors' prescription, and he slept remarkably well. His appetite was now good, and he was able to assimilate his food. The doctors hoped that after a day or two he would be able to sit up in an easy chair. He had not yet resumed the Editorship of either "Young India" or "Navjivan."

DEATH OF MR. RUPERT GWYNNE.

LONDON, October 13.

The death of Ex-Minister Mr. Rupert Gwynne is announced.—Reuter.

(Mr. Rupert Gwynne who died at the age of 57 was a Conservative member of Parliament, and served as Financial Secretary to the War Office in 1923. He was called to Bar in 1898.)

CABLE ITEMS.

The Maharaja of Bikaner and the Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner had luncheon with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on Sunday.—Reuter.

A memorial Service for Leigh-Mallory and Irvine, two members of the Everest Expedition who perished in the latest attempt to climb the Everest, will be held at St. Paul's at noon on October 17. It will be attended by other members of the Expedition and the Everest Committee.—Reuter.

ANATOLE FRANCE.

DEATH ANNOUNCED.

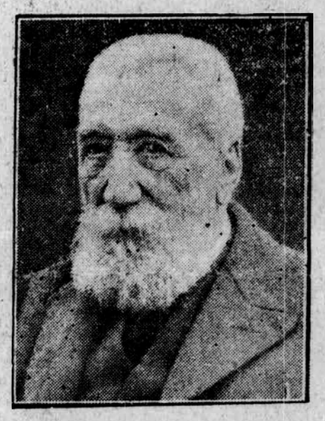
A NOTABLE CAREER.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message announces the death of Mr. Anatole France.—Reuter.

("Anatole France"—this was not the real name of the foremost French-man of letters who is dead. It was but a pseudonym assumed by him, his real name being Jacques Anatole Thibault. He was born in Paris on 16th April, 1844. For the following details of his career we are indebted to Chambers's Encyclopaedia:—

From his father, a bookseller and bibliographer of the Quai Malaquais, he inherited gifts of scholarship, while from his mother, a woman of religion and a lover of beauty, there came to him faculties of fancy and imagination. Outwardly the circumstances of his life were uneventful. Educated for a short time at a school in the Faubourg St. Germain, and later at the Jesuit College Stanislas the chief influences which went to the moulding of his mind were the classics of Greece and Rome, and the spirit of the 18th century in France, while scarcely less important was the environment of his earliest years—old Paris, with its historical associations, with its book-stalls and curiosity-shops, with the microcosmic life of its quays. On the completion of his education there followed a period of teaching and also of desultory journalism, when work in verse but also in prose was contributed, mostly to the pages of ephemeral reviews devoted to furthering the aims of the Parnassian poets. To these activities the appearance in 1868 of *Alfred de Vigny*, a study of the great precursor of the Parnassians, was a natural sequel, and this was followed in 1873 by the publication of *Les Poemes dores*, a first volume of verse in the Parnassian style. In 1874 France was on the staff of the Senate Library, but soon resigning that position, returned to literature, edited a series of French classics for Alphonse Lemerre, the publisher of the contemporary poets, and became for a time a reader with that house. His work during this period, consisting of monographs on the classic writers of France, was collected and published as *Le Genie latin* (1913). In 1876, with *Les Noces*



ANATOLE FRANCE

corinthiennes, came a second volume of verse, which revealed, like its predecessor, elegance without originality, a certain deftness of touch, a wide range of reading and interests, but little poetic inspiration. It was in prose, indeed, that France, as heir to the ironic tradition of Montaigne, Voltaire Renan was to find his true form of expression; in that medium, charged with satire, yet relieved throughout with pity and sympathy, was henceforward to be developed a philosophy of almost unrelieved scepticism. In 1879, as first attempts at fiction, appeared *Jocaste* and *Le Chat Maigre*, two short naturalistic novels, much inferior to later work, especially to their immediate successor, *Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard* (1881), which, crowned by the Academy, must be considered the first of France's masterpieces. Here, as in most of his stories, there is no continuous narrative, but a series rather of loosely connected sketches essays, and meditations; through these, in a style charming as always in its harmony, grace, and rhythm, and in its studied simplicity and lucidity, is recorded with gentle irony the tale of Bonnard, the unworldly antiquarian, the earliest and certainly one of the most delightful of France's avatars. *Les Desirs de Jean Servien*, which followed in 1882, a novel of the naturalistic type, is one of the weakest of France's works, but *Abeille* (1883) is a pleasing fairy tale. *Le Livre de mon ami* (1885), an autobiographical account of early days, is an undoubted masterpiece in its kind, a perfect fusion being contrived between the genuine impressions of childhood and the more critical reflections of maturity; hardly so successful in this manner were the sequels, *Pierre Noziere* (1899) and *Le Petit Pierre* (1918). In 1886 appeared *Les Enfants*, a collection of nursery stories and for some years thereafter France's production was limited to short stories and to journalistic work in literary criticism. In the short story, as represented in the series *Balthasar* (1890), and in the later series *L'Etui de Sainte-Claire* (1895). *Crainquebille, Putois, Riquet* (1904), *Les Contes de Jacques Torne broche* (1909), *and Les sept femmes de la Barbe-Bleue* (1909), France cannot compare with the great masters in that craft, though even the most indifferent are models in style.

AS A LITERARY CRITIC.

In literary criticism however, his name ranks high, although he represents the type of critic who, maintaining the essen-

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CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

DACOITIES IN BOMBAY & SUBURBS.

QUESTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Party manifestoes of the Conservatives, Labourites and Liberals are published. The Conservatives' manifesto accuses the Government of "forcing a rush election." It declares their determination to safeguard employment and the standard of living against foreign competition.

The Liberal manifesto states that Government have forced an election because they "feared an impartial enquiry into their conduct of the Campbell case and because they wished to evade Parliamentary discussion of the terms of the Anglo-Soviet agreement.

The Labour manifesto claims that Government has continuously worked and has achieved much in the cause of peace and restoration of industry and commerce which constitute the chief aim of Britain and the whole world.

The Communists have also issued a manifesto. Mr. Winsnton Churchill in an election address whole-heartedly supported the Conservatives and their programme of social reform and Imperial consolidation.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 13.

The Bombay Council met to-day with a heavy agenda of important official and unofficial business. The Council has to consider the Children's Protection Bill and the Co-operative Societies Bill in their final stages, and pass them into law. It has also to make up its mind in regard to the Satistics Bill and the Bill for the extension of the Rent Act to residential premises in Bombay till 1928. In addition to these Bills, interesting discussion is promised on a motion for adjournment of the House to enable the Council to declare itself in favour of provincial autonomy and another motion asking that no provision be made in the next budget for carrying out the recommendations of the Lee Commission's report. The motion of adjournment to record the Council's opinion on provincial autonomy has been tabled by Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) a stalwart and almost solitary liberal in Council, and is likely to be taken up to-morrow. The discussion on the Lee Report is, however, not likely to come up till the last days of the current session. Great interest attaches to the deliberations of the Bombay Council in view of the peculiar conditions under which Government command a solid majority comprising of its official nominees and Mussalman Non-Brahman and Muslim groups. Under these conditions the Swarajists and even the Independents are numerically ever in a minority, and whenever voting is pressed to a division as a test of Party strengths in the Council Government win with great ease.

Militant tactics are out of question in the Bombay Council, and in view of the wide gulf that divides the Opposition from the front Benches of the fundamental issues it is an arduous work, but there are three outstanding personalities to whom credit as well blame goes for achievements and failures of the Council. They are Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, President, Sir Maurice Hayward leader of the House and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, leader of the Opposition. It is no light task to conduct the business of the House equitably and efficiently to the satisfaction of all Parties without fearing officials and favouring the Opposition. This impossible task Sir Ibrahim accomplishes to a remarkable degree. Sir Maurice Hayward is typically a member of the "Steel Frame" heroes, but that in spite of his training and outlook and with a sub-servient majority Sir Maurice should use his strength less frequently and be guided by appeals to reason, though always grudgingly and sparingly, enhances his reputation considerably. The brunt of work however, falls upon Mr. Jayakar as leader of the Opposition. It is a trying position in which Mr. Jayakar finds himself and his Party in Council. It is to the credit of the leader of the Swaraj Party and his colleagues in the Council that inspite of heavy handicaps under which they labour they should harness their energy to constructive effort. It is only in the light of this explanation can the proceedings of the Bombay Council be followed in a connected manner and appraised justly. The Children's Protection Bill as first introduced was highly drastic and objectionable. Its first reading was defeated in the February session. In the July session the first reading was agreed to in spirit of a compromise on the distinct understanding that important alterations would be made in the Select Committee as to bring it in conformity with the Opposition view as amended by the Select Committee. There is considerable improvement on its original form but still the same objectionable features cling to it, and under these circumstances the Swarajist Party has tabled a number of relevant and businesslike amendments, attacking its objectionable features.

To-day's proceedings were very businesslike and confined to a matter-of-fact discussion of the provisions of the Bill, although little progress has been made in the terms of the clauses of the Bill that have been considered. Many knotty points have been thrashed out and decided. The Opposition lost a number of minor amendments, but gained distinctly on two important issues, one relating to religious instruction of children dealt under the Bill and other regarding detention of young girls under 16 years of age in police stations as a place of safety under certain contingencies. Government accepted wisely the clause relating to religious instruction through in a modified form, and in regard to detention of female children in police stations pressed it to a division and sustained a well-deserved defeat. There is every hope that before the Children's Protection Bill is finally passed into law it will be shorn of its objectionable features.

The third sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced to-day, at 2 p.m. with a good attendance of members. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla presided. The public were represented poorly in the visitors' gallery. Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Finance Member, Mr. L. J. Sedwick, civilian, Sir Lawless Hepper of the Development Directorate and Mr. N. J. Wadia, were newly sworn in as members. The President nominated a panel of four Chairmen, comprising of Messrs. J. A. Kay, C. N. Wadia, Khan Bahadur Bhutto and Mr. A. N. Surve for this sessions.

The President also announced that the assent of the Governor-General had been given to the Rent Act extending its operations till December 1925 to residential houses in Karachi and to the District Municipalities Amendment Act.

A number of questions of local importance were put and answered, eliciting, in several cases, the answer that enquiries were being made, and information obtained. The question as to the steps taken by Government to encourage and promote spinning was met by the answer that information was being obtained another question as to whether the Principal of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, had prohibited the wearing of khadi dress and khadi caps by the students on the ground that it was a political emblem, was also met by the statement that enquiries were being made.

In reference to the item of Rs. 30,000 incurred on account of motor-cars for the Governor, Hon. Mr. Lawrence explained that three cars used by Sir George Lloyd were sold, and their sale proceeds credited to Government. It was also stated that enquiries into the allegations made in the article headed "autocracy in Jhalod" in the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 6th December 1923, showed that there was no substance in them. Government also admitted that certain vacancies in the Nadiad Municipality, caused by the resignations of elected members, had been filled by nominations owing to no candidates offering themselves for election. The expenditure on the repairs to the Reclamation works on account of the damages caused by rains and storm during the current year was estimtted at Rs. 35,000, and it was stated that no completed permanent works had been damaged. Another question elicited the reply that Government were unable to trace the promise to appoint members of this Council on the Advisory Board of the Development Department attributed to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and that the majority of members on the Advisory Committees in connection with the Development Scheme were elected by various public bodies, only two being nominated by Government, and they were both at present members of the Council. It was also stated that the use of bel-chains in the Visapur Jail and other jails in the Bombay Presidency had been discontinued.

DACOITIES IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

Replying to questions regarding the increase of dacoities in Bombay and suburbs and Pathan terrorism, the Home Member said that active steps had been taken to deport undesirable Pathans and additional police entertained for suburbs. Crime statistics showed that 91 cognisable cases were registered this year, in which Pathans were supposed to have been offenders. 73 of these cases ended in conviction, and 127 persons were arrested, and 101 convicted. The cases include 12 robberies, but no dacoities. There has been an appreciable dimunition in crime committed by Pathans. Many cases had been unjustifiably attributed to them. Important gang cases relating to dacoities recently committed in Bombay City was just concluded in the

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Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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NEGOTIATION REFUSED.

WAHABIS TO ADVANCE ON MECCA?

EMIR ALI AND GOVT. WITHDRAW TO BAHRI.

Cairo.—It is reported that the Wahabis refuse t onegotiate and intend to advance on Mecca.

Emir Ali and his Government have withdrawn to Bahri.—Reuter.

HUSSEIN TO LEAVE JEDDAH.

EMIR ALI'S OFFER TO. WAHABIS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Jeddah.—It has been arranged that Hussein would not depart before the 15th October. His destination is still unknown. The delay in his departure is causing anxiety among the inhabitants. Emir Ali has sent a message to responsible leaders of Wahabis offering to negotiate with them. He is doing his utmost to prevent a repetition of the alleged bloodshed and excesses in Mecca as in Taif.—Reuter.

THE HEDJAZ AND THE BRITISH,

BOMBAY MUSLIM LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

The Secretary Bombay Presidency Muslim League communicates the following.—The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League at a meeting decided to send a cable to the British Premier in the following terms:—

"The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League is of opinion that any any non-moslem intervention British or non-British in the Hedjaz is calculated to embitter and enrage the feelings of the Mussalmans throughout India. The question of Khilafat and the custody of the holy places must be decided by the Musalmans alone."

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The committee also passed the following resolution:—

"The committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League whole heartedly endorses all efforts for Hindu Moslem Unity and it hopes that the endeavours of the Unity Conference will create a friendly atmosphere for a complete settlement of all points of difference. It desires to place on record that in order to achieve real unity the question of Moslem representation and their share in the services of the country should be definitely settled along with those matters which affect the daily life of the masses and their religious and social feelings and sentiments. The Committee considers that it is the duty of educated India to bring about a national conference of all communities to arrive at a clear and definite settlement on all those points and to establish a regular pact."

M. SHAUKAT ALI AT BELGAUM.

APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 13.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here on Saturday. After selecting a suitable site for the Khilafat Conference Camp, near the site chosen for the meeting of the Indian National Congress, the Maulana motored with Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande to Halsi, the seat of the historic Kadamba Kings. On the way he was given warm reception at several places.

Returning from Halsi, Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed a meeting of several thousand people presided over by Mr. Deshpande. The Maulana appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity. He said he had come there to settle differences among Muslims themselves. Those had been settled the very evening of his arrival with Mr. Gangadharrao's assistance.

Maulana Shaukat Ali motored this noon to Pachapur where the Khilafat Committee is to present him with an address and a small purse. After the function, the Maulana will catch the evening mail for Bombay.

KOHAT RIOTS AND AFTER.

VICEROY CONFERS WITH CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF N. W. F. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

A communique states:—"His Excellency the Viceroy summoned Mr. Bolton, Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province to meet him at Rawalpindi on the 12th instant, and examined with him the progress of the enquiry and the result of the investigations which have been conducted by him into the recent riots at Kohat. the investigations have been somewhat delayed by the failure of the Hindus of Kohat who are now in Rawalpindi to appear before the Chief Commissioner as requested, but satisfactory progress with the enquiry has nevertheless been made."

ANATOLE FRANCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

tial subjectivity of criticism, does not criticise, so universal is his curiosity, so catholic his taste, so absolute his scepticism as to rules, canons, and principles of literature. In *La Vie litteraire* (4 vols. 1888-92), a collection of his work in literary criticism, contributed to *Le Temps*, France appears as an unrivalled *causeur*, as a trained and erudite historian, as in part a gifted moral philosopher, while in these four volumes, perhaps better than in more formal works, as reflected the essential convictions of the author—his universal scepticism and irony; his purely human and naturalistic conception of the world; his code of ethics (later beautifully expressed in *Le Jardin* d'epicure (1894), based exclusively on freedom, sympathy, and pity; his hostility to the traditions and institutions which support super-naturalism, asceticism, and dogmatism; his open advocacy of the thought and even of the ethics of the 18th century. After 1892 France forsook literary criticism for fiction, and in *Thais* (1890), *La Botisserie de la reine Pedauque* (1893)—the sequel. *Les Opinions de M. Jerome Coignard* (1893) is in important respects inferior—and *Le Yys rouge* (1894), embarked on the period of his greatest artistic achievement, a period which ended in his election to the Academy in 1896. *Thais*, the tale of an early Christian hermit, who in saving courtesan lost his own soul, is written in the tone of the Lives of the Saints, and is the most carefully finished of his works; *La Botiserie de la reine Pedauque*, a pastiche perfect in its sustained imitation of 18th-century style, has no plot, though there is a connecting interest centring round the epicurean Abbe Coignard, who, in his delight in confouding human reason by the spectacle of its infirmities and contradictions, may be taken as a projection of France himself. In both works, only more openly in the second than in the first, superstition and asceticism are made the sport of destructive irony. *Le Lys rouge*, a novel of contemporary life, reveals France's style in unmatched pellucidity; here, as always, conversations are of the very essence of the story, and from the point of view of art, if not from that of ethics, universal tribute has been rendered to this work. To the literary life of France in the period following 1897, the Dreyfus case must be taken as the key. Under the influence of that crisis, sceptic though he was, and as a result, one must suppose, of the ascendancy of the pity and sympathy which had always tinged his scepticism, France became, from what might be termed a conservative anarchist, an open champion of free-thought and socialism. In the four volumes of *Histoire contemporaine—L'Orme du mail* (1897), *Le Mannequin d'osier* (1897), *L'Anneau d'ametayste* (1899), *Monsieur Bergeret a Paris* (1901)—the course of this evolution in his thought is to be traced. These volumes consist of a series of articles originally contributed to *Le Figaro*, but they are articles of a kind which almost defy definition; sometimes they consist of a descriptive sketch with some of the elements of a short story, more often they are a commentary and mostly a satire on current events; in so far as a certain thread of narrative connects the whole, the various instalments may really be regarded as the chapters of a loose and rambling novel; thus *L'Orme du mail* is unique as a description of provincial life, *Le Mannequin d'oster* is a living picture of shabby gentility, while *L'Anneau d'amethyste* and its almost purely political sequel, *Monsieur Bergeret a Paris*, together form a bitter satire against the worldiness of thhe established church. Throughout the whole of the *Histoire contemporaine* it is in the life, character, and opinions of Professor Lucien Bergeret, a picture of France himself, that *chief interest lies*. In Monsieur Bergeret *a Paris* there are no more than hints of France's sympathy towards socialism, but shortly thereafter he definitely espoused that cause, and subsequently wrote and spoke much in its furtherance; *Opinions sociales* (1902) is an assemblage of his written views on questions social and economic; while *Vers les temps meilleurs* (1906) is a collection of his speeches on similar topics. Of the two stories in *Sur la pierre blanche* (1905), the second represents France's conception of a Utopia, but it is a Utopia essentially disappointing. Equally disappointing were the times in which the work appeared—no real political purification had followed from the Dreyfus case, the promises held out by socialism continued unfulfilled. In these circumstances disillusionment came to France. It was then that *La Vie de Jeanne d'Arc* (1909), an elaborate anti-clerical work, appeared, but more typical products of discouragement and cynicism were *L'Ile des Pingouins* (1908), a pungent political satire on the vanity of human endeavour; *Les Dieux ont* soif (1912), an historical novel reflecting through Brotteaux has Islettes antagonism, on the part of the author, to the French Revolution, and *La Revolte des Anges* (1914), a novel chaotic in construction and anarchistic in philosophy. A pacifist prior to 1914, France nevertheless actively supported his country during the Great War with his pen, as in *Sur la voie glorieuse* (1915) and *Ce que dissent nos Morts* (1916). Later he appeared as a somewhat sceptical apologist of bolshevism. In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature and in 1922 appeared *La Vie en fleur*. The chief characteristics of France as a writer and his merits as a stylist have been indicated. Among his limitations are to be noted the essential formlessness of his longer works, a tendency to repetition, and a subjectivity which hampers his creative imagination, making his best characters no more than portraits of himself.

LOSS TO FRENCH LITERATURE.

LONDON, October 13.

Paris—A Havas Agency message says:—M. Anatole France died after lying unconscious for 24 hours, but from time to time he muttered the name of his mother saying: "I am dying". The end was expected for some days but the strong constitution of the writer prolonged his fight against death. All papers devote columns for his obituary notice evidencing the fact that the French Literature sustains an irreparable loss, and all France mourns for him. They recall that his exquisite style, his richness in ideas, his humourous and ironied view of life gave M. Anatole France his worldwide fame.—Reuter.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

High Court. 12 accused who received long terms of imprisonment did not include a single Pathan. In another gang case, now under investigation, which is likely to lead to detection of recent dacoities in Poona, Thana and Bombay. Suburban Districts, only one Punjabi Pathan appears to have been concerned. The majority of the accused in both these gang cases are Hindus and Mahomedans from the United Provinces. Lately police have rounded up and deported 290 pathans under the Foreigners' Act and the Police Act. Government have also placed on table the correspondence between the Bombay Corporation and itself regarding the payment of grants for the extension of primary education.

After interpellations the President announced that the Governor had been pleased to allow 5 days for unofficial business during the current session. It entirely depended upon the House as to the time that would be taken for official business.

Sir Maurice Hayward, Home Member, said he thought the Council should be able to adjourn by the end of the second week of the sessions. Before calling upon the Home Member to have the second reading of the Children's Protection Bill, as amended by the Select Committee the President said that a number of amendments had been received after the expiry of the period for giving notice of them. He would, however, condone the delay and admit all amendments received up to that morning in view of the important nature of the Bill. He, however, appealed to members to co-operate with him in the conduct of the business of the House expeditiously and efficiently in conformity with Standing Orders.

Mr. P. G. Joshi raised a preliminary point of order that though the report of the Select Committee had been circulated a fortnight before the session the list of the Minutes of Dissent had been circulated only a week before. In view of the President's announcement he would waive the objection but requested permission to give notice of a fresh amendment just then. The President ruled that the report of the Select Committee did not include Minutes of Dissent necessarily and that rules of business had been complied with, in regard to the circulation of the Amended Bill a fortnight before its consideration and reserved his decision on Mr. Joshi's amendment till he had received it and considered it on its merits and consulted Government's convenience later. The President said he was glad to be able to announce that Government had agreed to the inclusion of Mr. Joshi's amendment. He also explained that reference to the Standing Orders showed that the rules explicitly required that not only the report of the Select Committee but also all documents relating to it should be circulated a fortnight before its consideration. Strictly speaking, the Secretary of the Council should have declined to receive Minutes of Dissent after the expiry of the prescribed date as otherwise business of the Council could be hampered by irregularity of members. Rules of Business had to be interpreted as to contribute to an efficient and satisfactory conduct of business. He appealed again for co-operation of members.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

The Home Member moved second reading of the Children's Protection Bill. He said the Bill had been carefully considered by the Select Committee in the light of the criticisms made on it during the first reading. The Bill had been amended in important respects. "Police Station" has been eliminated as a place of safety, except under certain unavoidable contingencies. Penal provisions have been revised and powers conferred under the Act have been made exercisable only by First-Class Magistrates.

A member of the Select Committee, Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji had recommended that the scope of the Bill should be enlarged as to prevent children from smoking, betting, gambling, drinking, etc. But the Select Committee considered the suggestion to be beyond the scope of the Act and that if such amendments were considered necessary they should be brought in the form of subsequent legislation. He trusted the House would agree to the second reading, as any desired additions or alterations could be considered when considering individual clauses of the Bill.

MR. NARIMAN CONGRATULATES GOVT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman congratulated Government on recognising that after all police stations were not ordinarily places of safety for children or young persons. He condemned the suggested provision for the retention of children and young persons, especially females in police stations under certain contingencies. He denied that any contingencies that might arise could justify the removal of female children and young persons. He also criticised the provisions for issuing of search-warrants, authorising police officers to enter houses for receiving children. Mr. Nariman also suggested that one of the motives of Government in not enlarging the Scope of the Bill as to prevent children and young persons from drinking was to safeguard their excise revenue.

At this stage, replying to Mr. Advani, the President said members were entitled to speak on general principles on the motion of the second reading and it was entirely left to the good sense of the House to so regulate the discussion as to expedite business of the house.

Mr. D. N. Patel (Borsad) drew attention to subclause 2 of clause 10 which laid the onus on parents and guardians of proving their non-culpability for their wards being found begging, failing which they were punishable. Mr. Patel urged its deletion on ground that it violated the dictum that the onus of proving the guilt of persons must rest on the prosecution and not on the defence. The second reading of the Bill was put to vote and carried 'non com' and the consideration of the Bill, clause by clause, was taken up. The House adopted clause I relating to the title and extent with a verbal amendment moved by Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara City). Clause 2 relates to the commencement of the Act and provides for its operation in the city of Bombay on such date as may be appointed by the Governor-in-Council and for its operation in parts or wholly in their parts of the Presidency from the date and in such a manner as may be determined by the Government in Council

MR. JOG'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar City) moved that clause 2 be amended as to include a proviso. That no such direction be made in respect of any district, town or city in mofussil, unless the District Local Board or the town or City Municipality demands operation of the Act by a resolution passed in a general meeting called for the purpose.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Karki (Honavar Kanara Dist.) supported the amendment, as being a safeguard against an undesirable extension of the provisions of the Act.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) opposed the amendment.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi) supported the amendment on the ground that as it was a piece of social legislation, local bodies were best fitted to decide upon the need for the extension of the Act to their areas. The House adjourned for lunch at this stage.

MR. JAYAKAR SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar supported the amendment. He emphasised the need for Government to win public confidence and to ensure its co-operation in working the Bill. He considered the proposed amendment would ensure regulation of the extension of the Act to mofussil areas, in consonance with public opinion.

The Home Member opposed the amendment on the ground it would be a departure from the ordinary rule of constitutional law. The Children's Protection Bill was an important measure involving special powers ordinarily beyond the scope of local boards and municipalities. Local bodies were not constituted for the purpose of deciding upon and providing children's welfare in the manner contemplated by the Bill.

Sir Maurice Hayward said he considered it would be constitutionally most unfortunate if the House were to surrender its power and rights in that manner to local bodies. The power of extending the Act was invested in the Executive Council and the Governor-in-Council would not exercise those powers before making careful enquiries from the districts concerned. The Bill itself was mainly concerned with large cities, and power must vest in the Executive Council under control of the Legislative Council. If any decision of the Governor-in-Council in this respect was not acceptable to the House a question can be raised in the Council and its opinion will be respected by Government.

The amendment was put to vote, and on division being taken was lost, 22 voting for and 49 against. Clause 2 was adopted as amended by the Select Committee in regard to Clause 3 relating to definitions of the terms used in the Bill.

MR. DEV'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. S. Dev (Dhulia, West Khandesh) moved that sub-clause F defining a "fit person" in relation to the care of any child or young person as any society established for the reception or protection of poor children, or the prevention of cruelty to children be amended as to be restricted to societies which undertake to bring up any child entrusted to its care, in conformity with the religion of its birth. Mr. Dev, said that his experience was that a large number of children of non-Christian faith were entrusted to the care of missionary societies and institutions which made no provision for bringing up children in their own religion. Indians were highly susceptible on the issue of religion, and he urged Government to respect the people's religious susceptibilities.

Mr. G. W. Pradhan (Thana) opposed the amendment.

Moulvie Rafiudin Ahmed (Poona) supported the amendment on ground that it would reassure people that their fears of the Bill being made a cover for proselytisation of children into religious other than their own were not well founded.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary opposed the amendment on the ground that section 47 made clear and ample provision for all reasonable steps being taken to ensure the bringing up of children in their own religion. It was only when all attempts had failed to find institutions or persons of children's denomination to take care of them, a contingency would arise of entrusting children to persons and institutions of a denomination other than that of the children. It was the duty of Government to provide for spiritual and material well-being of destitute children, but where the alternative was between letting children to perish or to be brought up by institutions and persons of other denomination Government could not but choose to save the lives of children if not their soul also.

Mr. Bhopatkar supported the amendment and criticised the Home Secretary's speech as misleading. The amendment did not exclude institutions and persons of other denominations from undertaking the care of children of other religious faith provided they undertook to bring the children in their own religion.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the amendment.

Mr. S. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) opposed the amendment.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar supported the amendment.

The Home Member, Sir Maurice Hayward, said he considered the proposed amendment redundant and superfluous in view of Section 47, but he would still accept the amendment in a slightly modified form. He suggested that the amendment be further amended as to require of persons and institutions deemed fit under the Bill for the care of children to bring up or give facilities for bringing up of any child entrusted to its care, in conformity with the religion of its birth.

Sir Maurice Hayward said his restriction of the amendment was intended to meet practical difficulties as he did not think Christian, Hindu or Mahomedan institutions could be expected to be altruistic enough to take care of children of other religions and to undertake to bring up in their religion. The most that could be expected of denominational institutions was that they could undertake to give facilities for instruction of children in their own religion.

Mr. Dev, mover of the amendment, said he reluctantly agreed to the modification suggested by the Home Member.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment to sub-clause G of clause 3 which defines place of safety under provisions of the Bill. Mr. Nariman proposed verbal additions to the sub-clause and further moved the addition of a proviso that in the contingency of a police officer finding that an orphanage, hospital, surgery or other suitable place was not available for the care of children or young persons, removal to police stations should be restricted to cases of males only. Mr. Nariman said that in case of females police stations could not under any contingencies be considered a place of safety. Police were greatly distrusted in this country.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary, opposed the amendment.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) supported the amendment.

Mr. Pahalajani (Sukkur, Sindh) supported the amendment. He said the cases cited by the Home Secretary would not apply to young persons dealt with under the Bill.

The Home Member, Sir Maurice Hayward, opposed the amendment as the clause only provided for detention of children in emergent cases, and as a temporary measure only, pending production before a magistrate.

On the amendment being put to vote and division being taken, the amendment was carried by 44 votes to 34.

CASTE HINDUS' JATHA FOR VAIKOM.

MEMORIAL FOR RECOGNITION OF UNTOU CHABLES' RIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

At a meeting of the Untouchability Committee held at Vaikom yesterday, it was resolved to request the President of the Indian National Congress to send a monthly grant-in-aid of the Vaikom Satyagraha Fund.

The Committee also decided to expedite the Jatha of caste Hindus to proceed from Vaikom to Trivandrum on foot and present a great memorial to Her Highness the Maharani Regent urging immediate recognition of the right of way of the untouchables on all the public roads including those at Vaikom.

EXHIBITION OF HANDWRITTEN MAGAZINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

An exhibition of handwritten magazines conducted by students in high schools and middle schools has been opened under the auspices of the Poor Students' Home, Poona, by Mr. V. G. Apte, Editor, "Anand." Schools in eleven districts of Maharashtra are represented. Mr. Apte in the course of his opening address gave his experience as the editor of the popular juvenile monthly "Anand" and said American schools took special interest in this subject as forming a part of students wider education. The exhibition remains open for one week in the Maharashtra Vidyalaya of the Home, after which prizes will be given.

UNITY DAY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

A large meeting was held here on the Unity Day on Maneckchowk under the presidentship of Sriyut Vallabhbhai Patel. After prayers and Bhajans by Prof. Khare of Satyagrahashram, Sriyuts B. Kaledkar Manilal Kothari, and Dr. Jallaluddin Kadri made speeches—explaining the deep-significance of Mahatma Gandhi's penance and the unity resolutions. Telegram from Mahatma Gandhi giving an account of how he broke his fast, after prayers by friends and his touching reference to the gift to him of a cow by Moulana Mohamed Alli created deep impression on the whole meeting. All stood up when at the close of the meeting, Prof. Khare sang 'Bandematarem.'

At Drug, Unity Day was appropriately celebrated on 8th October. Similar celebrations were held in other cases, including the Poona Vyapari Sangha Ld.

Unity Day was celebrated at Hyderabad under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee, the N. H. R. League, the Hindu Sabha and the Khilafat Committee. At the joint demonstration Dr. Choiteram made a very eloquent appeal for unity, which was supported by Mr. Abdul Jabbar.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

CHEKIANG FORCES SURRENDER.

ARMISTICE ARRANGED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Shanghai.—The Chekiang forces have surrendered. An Armistice has been ar-

ranged with the forces of Kiangsu. General Lu, the Tuchun of Chekiang and Holenglin, Chief of the Staff, have fled to Japan.—Reuter.

DEFECTION OF GENERAL CHENYAOSHAN.

LUYUNGHSIANG AND HOFENGLIN FLEE TO NAGASAKI.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Shanghai.—The immediate cause of the flight of Luyunghsiang to Japan was the defection of General Chenyaoshan, commanding the sector west of Taihu lake, who went over to the forces of Kiangsu with a division of troops leaving the road to Shanghai practically open from the west. The Kiangsu forces are now marching towards Luyunghua, two miles from the border of the French concession, where the deserted headquarters of the Chekiang army are situated.

Luyunghsiang and Hofenglin fled to Nagasaki, where they went aboard the "Shanghai Maru".

Every preparation has been made in Shanghai to cope with any development, but it is confidently believed that, as the war is ending by the defection of troops and not by rout, there will be no danger whatever to foreign settlements in Shanghai.—Reuter.

FROM GERMANY TO U. S. A.

TRANS ATLANTIC TRIFS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Friedrichshafen.—Enormous crowds wildly cheered and sang "Deutschland under Alles" on the occasion of the departure of Z R 3 for Lakehurst (New Jersey) which she is expected to reach in eighty hours. The handing over of the Zeppelin to America is regretted in many quarters here. A German student said to be insane was arrested yesterday in possession of carbine and ammunition alleged to be intended for shooting the commander of the Zeppelin in order to prevent his departure.—Reuter.

ZEPPELIN'S SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following messages are issued in the chronological order of their despatch:—

Bordeaux.—The wireless station here at three this afternoon picked up signals from Z R 3 stating that she was passing over the mouth of the Gironde. The Zeppelin, however, did not indicate her direction.

Berlin.—The trans-Atlantic trip of Z R 3 is hitherto most satisfactory,

Berlin, Oct. 13th.—Zeppelin Z R 3 wirelessed that she was over the cape Ortegal near Coruna at 8—36 last evening at an average speech estimated at eighty miles per hour. Hitherto her engines have been working splendidly. It is now expected the flight be accomplished inside of seventy hours.—Reuter.

MESSAGE OF ZEPPLIN ZR 3.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Berlin.—Zeppelin Z R 3 wirelessed at 4-30 this morning when she was halfway between Spain and Azores to say that everything was proceeding smoothly.—Reuter.

AMRAOTI SUPPORTS DELHI RESOLUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 13.

A public meeting under the auspicies of the Amraoti District Congress Committee was held on the eighth October at the Gandhi chouk. Veer Wamanrao Joshi was in the chair. Mr. Bamangaonkar, Swarajist, moved a resolution supporting the Delhi Unity Conference. Resolutions Mr. Wamanrao Moharir, M.L.C., and Dr. Patwardham, both Swarajists, supported. The resolution unanimously carried.

THE RUPEE-A TALK

(BY TAHER S. MAHOMADI.)

How many of us exactly know what that ...e silvery disc we all are so familiar ... really signifies? What secrets lie hid... within the circle of its "narrow orb?" ...nce does it derive its weight and value? ... a rustic and he would tell you, with ...oad smile at your crass stupidiay that ... so much silver and the rest is plain ...ng to him. "Its money, my dear sir, ...that's all about it," snaps an educated ... with an air of finality. "An ingot of ...r of which the weight and fineness are ...anteed by the Government and certified ...the integrity of designs impressed on ...urface of the metal," is perhaps the ...erous verdict of the lawyer. A plain ... would no doubt prefer to stick to his ...nation, that 'it's money.' Of course ...ill not be able to tell you exactly what ...eans—few people ever can. The ordi... man may well excuse himself when. ...x-Lord Mayor is reported to have said, ...e House of Commons, "There was no ... to go into all the deeper quagmires ...ank notes and such things which no ... can understand in this world, or, as ...elieved, in the next." We have a dis... of the ex-Lord Mayor in Lt.-Col. ...t who in moving for an appointment ... Committee of experts to investigate ... Foreign Exchange problem said, "Of ...se, the subject of Foreign Exchanges ...e I know very little about and I be... very few people do know anything ...t it. Indeed, I have read that only one ...on knows the real arcana of Foreign ...anges, and he is in a lunatic Asylum!" ...economist would, of course, tell you, ... the rupee is the Indian medium of ...ange, and standard of value. This ...ly carries you much further except ... you may begin to have an uncomfort... ...eeling that you are heading straight ...a quagmire where the harder you ...ggle to get on firm ground the deeper ... sink. Your only chance is stolidly to ...t on to your ground that "it's money."

It is Money?

...t us agree it is money, no more and ...less. But what is money? "Its a ...e invention," says Carlyle, "in the ... world the grapier sick of lugging his ...ox about the country till he got it ...ered for corn or oil, took a piece of ...ner, and thereon scratched or stamped ...mere figure of an ox, fecus, put it in ...pocket and called it pecunia, i.e. money, ...hereby did barter grow sale, the lea... money is now golden and paper and ...miracles have been outmiracled; for ... are Rothschilds and English national ...; and whoso has six pence is sovereign ...length of six pence over all men, ...mmand cooks to feed him, philoso... ...o teach him, kings to mount guard ...im, to the length of six pence." You ...not agree with all that Carlyle says, ...cularly as to the length of the six ...e, which has become rather imperceptible in these days. All the same the length ...here and we have got to appreciate it. ...s, instead of carrying about a pair of ...es down at the heels and trying to ex...nge it for a shirt torn at the elbows, ... just clink a rupee down your purse ... you can command what you like—to the ...gth' of a Rupee. The trouble is to ...w exactly the 'length' to which your ...ee would go. In the good old days ...ple were pretty sure about it, now you ...er can tell—it may bring you a new ...t (may be second-hand, but—a Saheb ...e it!) or some tattered buttonless ...logy of it. It's all a matter of chance ...your luck. Even the little clinking ...ery thing has got the racing habit, the ...bling mania—the first-born of the ...at War.

...t is not so long ago that the rupee ...ed heavily against the pound sterling, ...as the stock exchange people will tell ...—the rupee-sterling exchange rose to ...precedented heights. After many fluc...tions it is once again finding its own ...l, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas ...nts to put the official hall-mark on it by ...ting a bill through the Legislative As...bly to say that a rupee shall be equal ... shilling and four pence. If it is really ...h a simple affair that you can fix up ...e value of the rupee by a legislative fiat ...any must be wondering why this simple ...pedient did not occur to our Legislators ... the time that the exchanges were danc...g up and down and had made all trade ...d commerce one huge gamble.

In 1920 the Government backed by the ...abington Smith Committee hit upon 2s. ... the proper exchange value of the rupee. ...he official announcement was signalised ...y the rupee jumping to 3s. 10d., no doubt ... the extreme chagrin of the learned ...nanciers who had thought that they had ... last collared the little brute. You ...ay play the despot and do your sweet ...ill with, millions of human beings but ...his little silvery imp can neither be cajoled tricked, or threatened into doing anything which is against the law of his constitution. And to understand his constitution is no easy job.

The Hon. the Finance Member of the Government of India declares his inability to diagnose the seat of the trouble until the whole world settles down to peace, amity and good-will. Let the world recover its health and sanity, Sir Basil Blackett would seem to argue, and then, of course he would fix up the rupee. In the meantime the learned doctors would hold prolonged consultations, and some day you will learn in a ponderous volume why the rupee behaved just as he did in the years of grace 1915 to 1924. If some fellow plays fantastic tricks with you it maybe the height of wisdom to try to find out the cause by examining his ancestry or by dissecting his physical, mental and moral anatomy. This may be very scientific but it brings you no nearer to the solution of your difficulty at the moment you want it.

You may try to discover the vagaries of the rupee by examining the basis of the Indian currency whether it ought to be silver or gold or whether it should be linked to gold or to the pound sterling, and you may plunge into still deeper and more learned considerations. But, practically, a more satisfactory procedure, would be to try to understand what part the rupee was intended to play and whether it plays it or not. If it fails to satisfy you on that score by reason of its inherent defect, it would be time to have recourse to a minute scientific dissection.

Really a Token Coin.

Now a rupee is really a token coin that is to say, it enables you to buy a dozen buttons not because it is itself really equal in value to these 12 buttons, but because it a convenient substitute for something which has that value. It would not be worth while to melt the rupee and use the silver—even if it were permissible—because its intrinsic value is much less than its legal value. A sovereign, on the other hand, is not a token coin. You can take gold to the regal mint and have it minted into sovereigns or you may reverse the process and take sovereigns to you goldsmith and have them made into bangles. The bangles are valuable because their weight represents so much gold, and the sovereign is valuable because it represents its weight in gold. But wherein lies the value of gold or silver? Obviously, in its purchasing power. If gold or silver cannot get you the bread you eat, or the clothes you wear, there would not be such a scramble for them.

Our remote ancestors fixed upon a variety of objects (e.g. bricks of salt, horns, ivory, etc.) which served very nearly the same purpose that these metals serve now.

Why, even to this day in some Khanates, or the outskirts of civilization, you find the 'governors' paid not in coins, but in sheep. No doubt we feel very superior when we compare this with our civilized modes of payment, say, through a cheque, or in the case of a merchant paying for his goods through a bill of exchange, or the daily retail transactions carried on by means of rupees. A little reflection, however, will convince us, that after all we are not so very civilized as to afford to laugh at the simple exchange of an ox for a camel, or of a day's service for a sheep. When your stationer takes a rupee from you and gives you a penknife, the rupee merely represents some service you have rendered or some commodity you have parted with. The only difference between your transaction and that of the nomad of pre-historic times is that you have only smoothed or oiled the machinery of exchange by the use of money. Essentially it is an exchange of commodities or services. For instance, India imported goods of the value of 300 crores in 1921. How was this enormous sum paid! Surely not in rupees or sovereigns for enough coins cannot be found to liquidate this huge indoubtedness. But as there are goods coming in so there are goods going out. Similarly India exported goods to the value of 350 crores in the same year, i.e. enough to pay for its imports, and leave a large balance in her favour. Unfortunately the balance is only seemingly in her favour, because "hidden imports" viz. capital and services etc which she receives from foreigners principally Englishmen, have to be paid for. This she does, not by counting out rupees, but, by sending them tea, wheat, rice etc., viz her own products. That is why the economists say that imports pay for exports and vice versa. And the greater the economic advance the nearer we come to the direct exchange of goods for goods, merely by means of transfers and contra-accounts. Along with the compulsory service for all citizens (conscription) and the direct Government by the people in the form of the Referendum this economic revolution is cited as a curious example of the spirit of mankind finding itself back again to the starting point—viz the practice of its barbarous ancestor.

Futility of Artificial Control.

But why all this whirligig of the exchanges, and this perpetual bother of the rupee—sterling exchange. Individuals as well as nations sometimes play the prodigal and spend more than they earn and both may have a good time—until the day of retribution arrives. During the war some nations spent recklessly and produced or earned only to blow away the products at the cannon's mouth. The inevitable result was bankruptcy—nothing to wear and nothing to eat, and worse, nothing to give in exchange for a coat or a bread. The straits to which Germany had been reduced would not have been much different if she had all the flint, gold or silver that England or France possessed unless she was once again in a position to pay for the articles which she needed by means of the goods she produced. Any amount of gold or silver would be driven away in no time, for these precious metals form but an infinitesimal part of a nation's wealth. India would not be much richer because she has heaps of rupees, or for the matter of that, gold mohurs instead. Nor is it very material whether the Indian currency is of gold or silver or paper, provided the note or the silver, or the gold mohur fulfils its function, viz the oiling or smoothing of the wheel of exchange. Put in too much oil and you only clog the machinery. Set loose an avalanche of rupees and your trade and business would be overwhelmed by the weight of the precious metal. The number of rupees depend on the number of transactions to be gone through, just as the quantity of the lubricating oil has to be regulated by the number of revolutions that it helps to produce. Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas wants to purge the rupee of its impurities, and to bring it back to its war time consistency which it maintained for a period of about 16 years (1898-1915). It is a laudable operation, only the wheel and the axle both have got out of joint. What would the mere purification of the oil do? The axle has got angular and the wheel creaky. It was not for nothing that the Brussels International Conference came to the conclusion that an attempt to limit fluctuations in Exchange by imposing artificial control on Exchange operations are futile and mischievous.

EAST AND WEST.

HUSSEIN'S BOLSTERED THRONE.

THE GEORGIAN FAIRY TALE.

ZAGHLOUL & THE STUDENTS.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

As I told you, the Ahmadiyyah Mosque at Southfields (London) announced a protest meeting at Essex Hall for the 17th at which "His Holiness," the head of the Qadian Sect, was to speak. The advertised object of the meeting was to protest "against the outrageous persecution of Maulvi Nematullah Khan, an Ahmadi *Priest* who was stoned to death in Kabul on 31st. August last, solely on account of religious diffe.ences." It was stated that a joint committee of English and Indians had convened the meeting. The talk about persecution and outrage brought forth Dr. Walter Walsh as chairman, whose amiable weakness is to spring to attention at every alleged atrocity. The meeting was held and the report in "The Daily Telegraph," a most important and influential organ of the conservative and jingo type, which applauded the destruction of millions in the "Great War," gave it prominence and dignity. It reported that a resolution was passed condemning "the Afghan Government in putting to death an Ahmadiyya missionary." It says that the meeting also resolved to send the resolution to the Afghan Government and to the President of the League of Nations.

The report in the "Telegraph" breathes not a word of any criticism or opposition. It does not mention that the chairman never submitted the resolution to a contrary vote. In view of all the circumstances I think it right to give a few correcting facts. A prominent Muslim who was appealed to as prospective chairman, declined to serve. He holds that the conveners of the meeting misrepresented the incident; did an injustice to the Afghan Government; are helping to injure a Muslim nation during negotiations and disputes in which Christian and Muslim states are involved; an dheartily disapproves of the carrying of priestcraft and sacerdotalism into Muslim lands.

Dr. Walter Walsh, and the English-Indian committee failed to get together more than 50 people to this meeting. Apparently about 30 belonged to the Ahmaddiyh mission; and there, it appears represented "various parts of the country." It was the hands of this 30 that were held up when the chairman asked for the vote of those in favour of the resolution. Without asking for "those against," he proceeded to declare that the resolution was passed unanimously.

The Imam of Woking Mosque Khwaja Nazir Ahmed, then arose and said that he had refrained from discussing the merits or demerits of the case, but reminded the chairman that no resolution could be called unanimous which had only been voted on by those in favour. The Chairman had forgotten to ask for dissentients. If he had done so, he (the Khwajah) would have rised his hand against the resolution. Would the Chairman bear in mind that the resolution was not unanimous, at least a score of those present not voting for it? And this, in a poorly attended little gathering!

Yet the resolution accusing the Afghan Government of putting a missionary to death, whereas even the conveners' own (disputed) evidence attributes the death to a fanatical mob, has been sent to that Government and to that arch-enemy and partial critic of Muslims, the League of Entente Nations. This is the way that movements are "wangled". public opinion swung against Muslim Governments, and handles offered to the philanthropic gentry of the League.

HUSSEIN BREATHES AGAIN.

To listen to the panic-stricen editors a fortnight ago, it would have seemed that the Wahabi forces were about to capture Mecca and turn out "King Hussain." People who had never heard of the Wahabi movement now "looked it up" in the encyclopoedias and Philby's "Heart of Arabia." We who had studied it all our lives learned weird and unknown things about it. And we also read unblushing admissions of the British intrigues in Arabia, intrigues so vast and widespreading that the two enemies Ibn Saud and Hussein, were both of them in our pay.

Mail day, however, brings the report that the Hidjazi forces have advanced and cut off the Wahabi invaders. For Britain to send forces from the Egyptian garrison's would arouse Muslim anger and unrest; but, in the present situation of Iraq, it is possible for Feisal to supply the British-installed bombing planes, and for Britain to keep out of the business. That has already been done in Transjordania. The reason that bombing operations have not already been undertaken is the very difficult nature of the country from an aviation point of view. There is the consideration also of the inevitable odium attaching to the use of such methods in a holy land and the possible injury and loss to friendly populations.

A TALE OF CORRUPTION.

The history of the period of and around the Great War will make spicy reading if ever it is done completely and unofficially. Listen to the news, 10 years after the news, published in "The Morning Post." "Early in 1914 . . . the present Sultan Abdul Aziz [of Nejd] felt himself strong enough to strike a blow at Turkey on his own account. He descended on Hasa, which the Turks had held since 1871, and turned out their garrison. Before they had time to organise an expedition to suppress him they were involved by their own folly in the Great War. The British Government at once sent an emissary, that brilliant and gallant explorer Capt. W. H. I. Shakespear, to spur Ibn Saud into active operations against our mutual enemy the Turk and their natural ally, his inveterate foe [sic] Ibu Rashid of the Shammar. But for Capt Shakespear's untimely death the history Arabia and of British policy in the Middle East might have been very different. Ibn Saud was worsted in his first battle, and for some unaccountable reason was never encouraged by us to renew his efforts. The Sherif of Mecca received from the British authorities in Egypt the support which under other circumstances might have been accorded to Ibn Saud, and the subsequent course of events is a matter of history. We entered into ertensive commitments to Sherif Hussein and his sons: we recognised him as King of the Hidjaz, we provided his sons with thrones of our own making in Trans-Jordania and Mesopotamia. British gold flowed into Western Arabia at a rate and on a scale which nauseated even those most hardened to British military expenditure in the East. Ibn Saud viewed the rise of Hussein with jealousy and apprehension".

BOLSHEVIKS CORRUPT TOO?

Punctuated though this horrible tale by admission of ludicrous British incapacity and muddle, its chief feature is its unblushing corruption. The article concludes: "With the Mohammedans of India, King Hussein is not popular. Never has the treatment of pilgrims been worse than at present, and his assumption of the title of Caliph is universally resented in India." Small wonder! The frightful record of naked intrigue on the one side and venality on the other is accepted without the stirring of an eyelash by the same gang of Imperialists who start, circulate or read the talk of "Bolshevist corruption and plots." To-day we are solemnly informed that the revolt in Georgia was deliberately started by "the Bolshevists themselves," in order to crush it. Aside from the inherent improbability of a Government starting an armed insurrection, while "discontent was rapidly spreading throughout Armenia, Azerbaijan, Daghestan and the remainder of the Caucasus." there exists the "deadly parallel" of reports of a week or two ago. Then, the revolutionary Georgian Committee abroad assumed responsibility, described the popular origin of the rebellion, and called for the help or the friendly int rvention of all nations. Furthermore, far from being suppressed or crushed, the complete success of the rising was foretold by every organ. If it required a Government to frame-up bogus rising, then the alleged popular and formidable movement against the Soviet Government must be a myth.

ZAGHLOUL PASHA.

The arrival of H. E. Zaghloul Pasha at Victoria Station on 23rd was awaited by a huge crowd, chiefly Egyptian. There were Egyptian merchants and their ladies, Egyptian residents politicians and officials, but the overwhelming majority were of the "eternal student" element. They had organised a well-engineered and perfectly-acted demonstration. Armed with flags and arriving in taxis and coaches, they alighted and massed near the Pullman of His Excellency. A leader with a powerful voice called out the Shibboleths of the nationalists, and these were each in turn repeated in very creditable unison by the chorus. Picturesque as such proceedings are they have no effect whatever on an English public: but they may be taken as evidence of the loyalty of the students to the Zaghloul Government, and as a stimulus to His Excellency to hold out firmly in his negotiations.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS.

"The Daily Telegraph" repeats some of the watchwords intoned by the vigorous and vociferous students, but not all. "Long live Zaghloul Pasha"; "Long live the King of Egypt *and the Sudan*" and "Long live Zaghloul Pasha and Madame Zaghloul." But the cries for the "Absolute independence of Egypt" have been carefully subedited, or not heard by the reporters. Yet they were very distinctly heard by all who were present. The official-Labour and semi-Ministerialist organ "The Daily Herald" merely says: "The students cheered lustily, and shouted patriotic slogans."

All the same these well-clothed and well-fed representatives of the people certainly themselves omitted one cry, and that was a cry for the release of the hundreds of prisoners whom the Egyptian Government have "housed in State apartmets" for the crime of organising a communist party in Egypt. It was certainly not by any means "the class struggle" and the "mass movement" which was voiced at Victoria Station. It was a demonstration of nice comfortable people, whose sleepness and condition spoke volumes for the British-Egyptian wealth-producing capacity, whatever may be the political defects of the Egyptian diarchy.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PHOTO-COPYING SYSTEM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

Poona public opinion is getting stronger against the Photo-copying System, recently introduced as an experimental measure, by the Registeration Department of Government. Every one knows that there were three resolutions on the agenda paper of the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, recommending to the Government the abolition of this experimental system, and the re-introduction of the old one in its place. Those resolutions did not then come up for discussion, for want of time. It was pretty certain then that both the non-Brahmins and the Swarajists in the Council were unanimous in respect of getting rid of this Photo-system. The Swarajists have been showing open opposition to this system, and several non-Brahmin Councillors have sent in their resolutions to be taken up in the current session. Poona has already expressed its opinion about the Photo-copying System, by holding a public meeting the other day. Under the presidentship of R.B.R.R. Kale Satara held a similar meeting to protest against this system. A very large number of petitions has been submitted to Government by the agriculturists of Bhim-thadi Taluka requesting Government to do away with the system. Among many other complaints raised against this system some need be mentioned here. The Photo-copying causes a great deal of delay, and the parties are in many cases to a great loss. The Registration charges have been greatly increased. Poona being the central place of Registration by Photography, documents from other parts have to be sent to Poona by Post for undergoing the Photographic process. There is every likelihood of original documents being lost through transit. The Administration Report of 1923, of the Registration Department has the following:—

"During the year (1923) two documents were reported to have been lost in transit Viz.—one in the Belgaum District, and the other in Poona. In the Poona case, the Postal authorities, took severe action against the person, by whose negligence, the packet was lost. In the Belgaum case, the mail bag containing the documents dropped from a motor van and the Police were unable to recover it. In both the cases certified copies were granted to the parties concerned, free of charge, so that, no loss or inconvenience was ultimately occasioned."

It is noteworthy, from the above, that certified copies could be granted to the parties concerned, because the original documents were already registered. But should such documents be lost while on their way to the Registration Office, who would be responsible to the parties concerned? Among many other complaints one is to the effect, that the photos of documents, are not lasting, that impressions taken, might fade away in the course of a few years'. Well, while Poona and places about it, are so very active in their efforts to do away with this system, one is really at a loss to know, why Bombay should have been so silent, about this matter!

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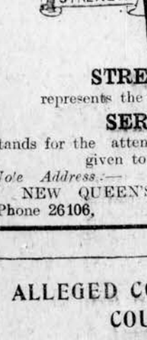

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ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A NASIK CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 12.

An interesting case of contempt of Court is being heard in the Court of the City Magistrate Nasik.

One Mr. Parnerkar was prosecuted before the Magistrate for some offence in connection with a dealing with the Nasik Municipality. While that case was *sub-judice* Mr. Balkrishna Janardhan Marathe, editor and publisher of a local newspaper called the "Swatantrya" published a report of the proceedings and commented there on. Mr. Budhmal Kevalchand a leading member of the Municipality and an ex-President was a witness for the prosecution in the case against Parnerkar. He made an application to the City Magistrate complaining against the report of the Parnerkar case published in the "Swatantrya" as extremely unfair, misleading and calculated to prejudice him in the eyes of the Court and the public and thereby to interfere with the due administration of justice. He further alleged that the comments made by the Editor conveyed malicious insinuations against him. He urged that the Editor had committed contempt of Court. The Magistrate issued a notice to Mr. Marathe. After hearing Mr. Marathe's pleader the Magisterate held that a clear *prima facie* case of contempt of Court had been made out. The case has been adjourned for giving Mr. Marathe an opportunity to offer any further explanation in connection with the contempt of Court. The applicant Mr. Budhamal was represented by Mr. R.G. Pradhan, Mr. R.D. Shinde and Mr. Samant, pleaders.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

UNITY DAY OBSERVANCE.

ANGLO-INDIANS IN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The Unity Day was celebrated in Calcutta by gatherings in public squares and by prayers in temples, mosques and churches. Ostentation found no place in the functions of the day. The celebrations were simple, devout and prayerful. Optimism was strong in the minds of people, and the Puranic self-immolation of the Mahatma united for once all classes, faiths and races in a common hope and prayer. The Unity Day was observed at St. Jafes's Church by a celebration of the holy Sucharist with the special object of peace amongst the communities of India. It was a unique focussing of prayer and aspiration, and temple, mosque and church seemed at last to have a vision of the true God.

The contribution of the "Statesman" to the celebration of the day was remarkable. This paper, so long unfriendly to the nationalist interest, has taken up this question of unity with a burning earnestness, and its editorial comments might well serve as an example even for Indian papers of the radical school. The Unity Number which came out on Wednesday published messages from leaders of Hindu, Moslem and European thought—and these short utterances make a compendium of exceptional interest. Mahatma Gandhi's message of "Unity above all else" is the keynote of the message on every one of the leaders. The Metropolitan has given an appreciation of the efforts made at the Conference at Delhi. It is a just and deep-sighted estimate and considers that "the very criticisms which have been levelled against the Unity Conference, so far from demonstrating its futility, have, to my mind, indicated the secret of that measure of success which it has already achieved, and the ground of our hopes for a permanent improvement in communal relationships." The Metropolitan asks, "The Government has frankly accepted for India the political ideal of Dominion Status within the Empire —Are we, Englishmen, not bound in loyalty to this ideal, to welcome wholeheartedly the appearance of that spirit which will bring the day of its realisation nearer?" The 'Statesman' struck a fearless note when it said "We are not saints and it is only natural that unregenerate men should at times feel a certain *Schadenfreude* a feeling of satisfaction in seeing the proof of their own indispensability, when Hindus and Moslems fight one another and have to call in the British to settle their troubles. That natural feeling is yet one of which the best are secretly ashamed. It is a wrong feeling and the idea that Hindu Moslem dissension has its good points because it brings into relief the necessity for British Rule is one that each of us should in so far as it invades us, seek to be rid of."

DAWNING OF GOOD SENSE.

Good sense has slowly dawned in the Anglo-Indian community. In a Conference held this week in Calcutta, the leaders of this community were positive, their interests were allied with a recognition of the nationalist spirit in India, and not in the pursuit of separatist dreams. It is clearly a stride in progress to think less of asking Government to help them with artificial support and more of coming to terms with the leaders of the people. A resolution lays emphasis on the fact that India is the Motherland of the community. But the mission it claims of interpreting East to the West and the West to the East is extremely pedantic, and tradition and heredity alike unfit the community for this great and difficult mission. Another blunder is committed in the resolution when it calls on Anglo-Indians to foster sincere friendship with other communities. In itself the exhortation is a counsel of perfection. But the proper move for the community is not merely to seek friendship but to seek a certain amount of close association and comradeship with the National Movement. The desire to retain a separate identity and nurse with special reverence their European element of their ancestry is still there and promises to die hard. If the leaders of the community imagine they can thus accentuate their separate identity and also claim the expanding privileges of Indian citizenship, they are hoping for too much. Indian opinion will not encourage any community which has not established its patriotism beyond doubt. However, the last Conference of Anglo-Indians has brought them nearer some sanity and the healing processes of time might yet wear away some of their prejudices. Meanwhile, the leaders of the community will be doing a great duty if instead of preaching alarmist propaganda against Indianisation, nationalised their followers. Of course, this reform has to originate from themselves and it is in fact here that the difficulties and embarassments of the problem lie.

SEPARATION, A DEATH TRAP.

U. OTTAMA'S APPEAL ON EVE OF ARREST

Bikku U. Ottama issued the following message before his arrest under Sec. 124-A at Rangoon :—

I am on the eve of arrest, which will come to-night or to-morrow morning. I earnestly ask my people, all those who sympathise with the cause for which I suffer, to push it forward with redoubled energy and enthusiasm. My first arrest was the signal for the awakening of the entire country. During my trial and imprisonment the people's age-long lethargy and indifference were shaken to the very foundations and to-day from the extreme north to the extreme south and from east to west, there is not one district where the people have not shown zeal for public work. There has been an agitation all these four years in every district, every town and almost every village. It has opened the eyes of the people. These thoughts and words have sufficiently permeated into the masses. Now it is taking some tangible shape in the form of practical agitation. The people of their own accord, on their own initiative, have felt the insult the capitation tax impose upon them. They realise the degradation, and utter helplessness to which they are subjected by the village and similar other acts. Their self-respect begins the revolt against them, Government realises. It wants to subdue natural forces by repression forgetting the fact that repression and resistance go together. I am prepared to go to jail, to suffer for my country and my people. Probably nature has so arranged the course of events of the country. G. C. S. A. U. Chit Hlaing, President, is being put on trial. U Tun Aung Gyaw, Treasurer, is under arrest. Police evidence is being poured against him in heaps. I am to be arrested, shut up for I do not know how many years. Please, therefore, my countrymen rise to the situation.

To Wu Hamu's I say:—go ahead push matter to their logical issue, but please in the name of our sacred religion take care to be non-violent and completely indifferent to sufferings.

I call upon the leaders to guide the future with courage hope, determination. To the masses, I say: sacrifice even your lives for the future welfare of the country.

To those who are opposed to the G.C.B.A. I would appeal to extend their imagination look upon the cause of the people from point of view of the people, not as they themselves see it.

Those who are up to now sitting on the fence I would urge to make common cause with the G.C.B.A. and smash all the forces of terrorism. To-day the leaders of the G.C. B. A. suffer; to-morrow your turn is coming. And the future will be dark and gruesome if all do not honestly combine and give a determined front to the rulers.

To Indians I say: they must serve the common cause and justify their aspirations in India. I have my faith firmly fixed in them.

DUTY OF SANGHAS.

Burma, is struggling. Bureaucrats are strangling her. My deepest hope lies in Sanghas. Sayadaws and Hpoongyis should focus forces and prepare batches of homeless sanghas, preach and lead the people to progress. Laymen have property, wealth ambition; sanghas have none of them. They are free from the trammels and temptations of this world and they can push forward the cause of the country which is at present the cause of their most exalted religion. Serve country, serve the Buddha. There is no time to think, much less to waste. Brethren of my fold! Unfold the banner in the face of this terrific repression. Our glorious Lord has set a glorious example for us to follow. To those who fear not there is no death. To the deathless success is the one and only result. Come out of your caves and kyaungs and offer yourselves for determined service of Burma and the Buddhist religion.

APPEAL TO BURMESE WOMEN.

Burmese women, you are the support and mainstay of Burma. Awake march onward in the struggle and deliver the land of your birth from the clutches of the exploiter, of your indomitable energy and unflinching determination. If your menfolk fail you should take up the cause and work it out with the will and the strength of purpose which no woman in the world can claim to the same extent as you do.

Burmans, the solace of my heart the one loving light in me, I entreat and urge and request you never to allow the bureaucracy to separate Burma from India. Separation at this stage is a death-trap, wherein once you are caught ,you are entangled for good to the ultimate ruin of the country. I willingly and happily go to jail to mediate, pray and procure liberty for all of you and whether I am dead or alive, I must secure this freedom, it possible by continuous births and rebirths till the goal is reached. Then and then alone will I attain Nirvana.

Rangoon, Oct. 12.—A Press communique states:—H. E. the Governor will go on a short tour in the Tharrawaddy, Prome and Thayetmyo districts. He will go to Rangoon on Tuesday, the 14th October, and visit Tharrawaddy on the 15th. From there he will proceed to Prome arriving there on the afternoon of the 15th October. He will make a halt at Prome on the 17th and leave Prome for Thayetmyo on the 18th returning on the 19th morning and arriving Rangoon on the afternoon of the 20th October, 1924.—A. P.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my last letter to the Press of the 26th September 1924, I had mentioned that my colleague Mr. M. S. Madhavrau after finishing his tour with two or three of histcolleagues in Chowghat in the interior of Malabar, and South Kanara, would undertake on behalf of the Bombay Fund a long tour in the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin to study the position as regards the further needs of local committees. He now sends me as a result of his observation during his tour as also of the discussions which he had with the different central committees, the following telegram dated the 9th instant which will speak for itself.

Our Committee have already voted a total amount of Rs. 42,700 which includes sum of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for the conduct of 5 cheap grain shops in the flooded areas, out of the total collections of nearly 57,000 till the last meeting of the working committee on the 5th instant. Out of this a sum of Rs. 8,000 including the value of cloth has been sent to Malabar alone. For the districts of Tanjore, Trichy, Coimbatore and parts of Salem and Madura we have sent a sum of Rs. 29,100. To South Kanara Rs. 1,000 to Cochin State Rs. 2,000, Travancore Rs. 1,400 and Mysore and neighbouring parts, Rs. 1,200. The demands which Mr. Madhavrau makes in the following telegram for a sum of Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 for being spent through different agencies in the two States will be considered at the next meeting of the working committee on the 14th instant.

I have also received a letter from Mr. Thadias, Joint Secry. with Madhavrau of the Malabar Central Flood Relief Committee dated the 3rd instant forwarding to me a copy of his report dated the 28th September in which he says that 'the efficient administration of relief to the distressed on account of the floods is now complete for all the Taluks. Centres have been organised, sub-committees and workers appointed and the money allotted for the different Talukas. Money is being sent off every day and our funds will come to an end very soon.' A copy of the detailed arrangements for the different talukas will be sent to you as soon as the list is received from the Press. Mr. Madhavrau is investigating now in Travancore State and is at present at Alwaye."

Madhavrau, Servants of India Society, Calicut. Devadhar, Bombay.

Madhavrau of the Servants of India Society returned to-day after a prolonged and extensive tour in Cochin and Travancore States on behalf of Bombay South Indian Flood Relief Central Committee. Detailed report of various areas investigated will be sent shortly. Present information being only to inform working committee either in extraordinary meeting or by circulation of papers to sanction amounts for immediate relief. General policy adopted by Madhavrau is to select specified areas where relief is badly needed and through some local agencies wherever possible administer funds. Both the States' Durbars are munificently helping the situation by means of loans and grants to their respective Central Committees and also allowing Government machinery to be utilised by the latter. But certain out-lying portions are not and may not be served properly and they may therefore, be taken up by Bombay Fund. This plan is approved by leading officials and non-officials of the States. In Alwaye, Union Christian College has been doing admirable work since beginning suited to varying circumstances of the situation. Kadangalur, Chelayanur, Velliyathnad and Aiyroor will be taken up by them for distribution of housing grants supplementing Relief Committees' insufficient help. Rs. 1,500 minimum amount required and Rs. 300 paid. At Ankamali Father Gerard Chennakalan distributed rice to over 3,000 people during first week of floods to all classes of people in six villages with the help of Bombay contribution and other funds like Alwaye College. Father is an enthusiastic worker and with the help of a small committee will undertake distribution of free housing grants. Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 minimum needed. So far North Travancore.

Central Committee Travancore and Aleppy Sanatana Dharma Vidyashala will do relief work in villages Pallathurithy, Ariyad, Kainagiri, Paravoor, Kawimadi, Kakalam, Ambalapuzha, Pulikunnu, Kannadi, Monkomba and Kypattor. Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 minimum needed. The scheme for Travancre is highly practical and is approved as admirable by men like Mr. Krishna Aiyangar, Chairman Aleppy Municipality and Vice-President, Legislative Council. Dewan's programme being uncertain visit to him had to be deferred.

In Cochin the case of the Jews was carefully investigated by personel visits to homes, Consultation with the leaders of the community and also States officials. Rs. 1,200 for rice distribution for 3 months and Rs. 800 rebuilding of fallen houses in Cranganoor, Paroor, and Mala have been budgetted. Jew leaders desire Servants of India Society doing relief directly, Messrs. Kodar Halague assisting and Rs. 500 accordingly promised and sending to-day as first instalment. For general relief there is Central Relief Committee assisted by Village Panchayats with local experience. Though not entirely satisfactory it is the only organization existing and even possible and chief office-bearers are very earnest gentlemen. Rs. 3,000 as contribution to the Central Committee earmarked for special areas like Chennamangalam may be made and friends on the committee have promised to supervise the work. Substantial portions of the aforesaid amounts should be sent to Madhavrau's account Calicut immediately by telegraphic transfer. Instructions left with Mr. Venugopala Madaliar Alwaye, to distribute cloth received to various centres.—Yours etc.

G. K. DEVADHAR.
Hon. Gen. Secretary and Treasurer.
South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay.
Servants of India Society, Bombay Oct. 11.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 4)

dealt with by the present Government, and that is the question of Wei-hai-Wei. By the terms of the lease we were to hold it as long as the Russians held Port Arthur, which they lost nearly twenty years ago. Nevertheless we are still there. It is admittedly totally useless to us. Nevertheless we are still there. Lord Balfour, at the Washington Conference in 1921, promised unconditionally that it should be restored to China at once. Nevertheless we are still there. If Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Ponsonby have ever heard of the question, I am sure their officials in China must have given them a very misleading account of the facts.

SERVANTS OR MASTERS?

It is clear that, in regard to a distant country like China, which is not in the forefront of British politics, we cannot hope to see any policy such as the Labour Party can approve, carried out while the Government works through officials who are opposed to all its aims. Ministers are far too busy to go behind the information supplied to them, but those who supply it have such a strong bias that they are certain to colour their reports, even when they intend not to do so. I do not think Labour's policy will ever be adequately carried out until a certain number of men who are in sympathy with it are placed in important official posts, both in the Foreign Office and in the diplomatic service.

I do not urge that we should actively support Sun-Yat-Sen: I urge only that we should be genuinely neutral. It is not desirable to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries even on the right side. At present, in China, we interfere surreptitiously, but always on the wrong side. The bulk of the British in China prefer the most corrupt and reactionary elements among the Chinese, and are never weary of inveighing against those who have had a Western education. The true ground of their objection is that educated Chinese are better able to see through and resist Western intrigue. Unless some special effort is made to check the information derived from British banks, British merchants, and British officials, our Government is bound to continue to serve the interests of capitalism in China, however little Ministers may wish to do so.

POONA CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN PARTIES EFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13

Elections of office-bearers of Poona City Congress Committee, representatives on the District Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee and delegates to Belgaum Congress were to be held yesterday. A keen competition between the Swarajists and no-Changer candidates was expected. But just at the eleventh hour a compromise, negotiations for which were going on for the two days was effected. Considering the Congress election incidents for the past two years the Swarajists accepted five seats on the District Congress Committee and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee each, and two Congress delegates. The remaining candidates were withdrawn and elections were declared to be unnecessary.

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

NOT LIKED BY BOMBAY MILL OPERATIVES.

It appears that the Committee of Bombay Mill-owners' Association had recently requested all the members of the Association in Bombay to ascertain the views of their operatives as to whether they desired fortnightly payments of wages or would prefer the continuance of the present system of monthly payments. It is stated that replies have been received from practically all the mills in Bombay, from which it is noticed that the operatives of only two mills desired fortnightly payments while all the rest preferred to have monthly payments as hitherto. The principal reasons advanced by the operatives against the introduction of fortnightly payments may be summarised as follows :—

(i) It is customary in Bombay to make payments of house rent and credits of grain and food, etc., monthly and thus the present system of making payment of wages monthly is quite suitable to the mill hands.

(ii) Fortnightly payment, if introduced will in no way benefit good salary earners say Rs. 50 and over per month, as they can meet their ordinary obligations without running into debt and whether they get Rs. 25 fortnightly or Rs. 50 monthly would be immaterial to them. At the end of the month they always would have something to spare. But it would adversely affect the small wage earner, who would not be able to withstand the temptation to fritter away the first half of his petty earnings which would fall due in the middle of the month. When the second half came into his hands he would find himself stranded with a sum insufficient to meet his monthly obligations on account of rent, food, etc. He would then be obliged to run into debt. Would therefore, fortnightly payments would in no way benefit the higher wage earners of the labouring community, it would be great to the disadvantage of the vast majority of workmen.

(iii) There would be a greater percentage of absenteeism throughout the month owing to the habit of taking one or two days immediately after pay day.

(iv) This dislocation of work, prevalent on pay days would occur twice a month instead of once and would cause a correspondingly greater loss in the earnings of piece workers.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. state that in 1912 they made an experiment of fortnightly payments in their mills, but the attempt had to be given up owing to the opposition from the work-people who threatened to strike if fortnightly payments were not stopped. Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. drew the Committee's attention to the fact that in their Colaba Land and Mill Co. they had an operative named D. R. Mayekar who was also editor of a vernacular paper called "Kamkari," and in the issues of the 21st and 28th June he dealt with the question at length and stated that the workpeople would resent the introduction of the fortnightly payment system.

After due consideration of the replies received from the members, the Committee authorised the Chairman to address a letter to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay explaining that the vast bulk of the operatives desired a continuance of the present system of monthly payments, and under the circumstances it was difficult for the mill owners to introduce a system of fortnightly payments as desired by His Excellency. The Chairman, in his letter to His Excellency after explaining the whole position at length, respectfully tendered to His Excellency the most grateful thanks of the Committee and of himself for the very great interest His Excellency had shown in this important question relating to the premier industry of Bombay.

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MAJOR HIGHAM'S EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of the evidence that has so far been given before the University Reform Commission the most misleading is the one given by Major Higham. One feels shocked that a person who is morally and officially bound to safeguard the interest of the people he represents, should have so callously but deliberately betrayed them at a time when he should have been the first man to take up the cudgels on their behalf. But, if one only reviews Major Higham's doings in the G. M. College for the last five years, one finds that his present hostile evidence before the Commission is simply a big link in the long chain of circumstantial evidence that the students have to put forward in the indictment of his tenure of office. The awful memory of his gigantic extension scheme which according to him, was to come to us with almost explosive suddenness, the part which he had in that connection are facts which are fresh in the memory of every medico. Major Higham, I am afraid, does not realize the difference between English as the medium of education and English as Literature. A man may know enough English to carry on his avocation and yet he may not be a scholar of English Literature. On the other hand, there are few people, even on the continent, that are masters of the English language and at the same time experts in their profession. The difficulty of an Indian student in this respect is twofold and to expect him to be as much conversant with the English Literature as an average English student is the height of absurdity. But at the same time to say "that majority of the students of the G. M. College do not know enough English to follow their lectures" is a Himalayan exaggeration of a tiny fact and is an open challenge and insult to the intellect of an average Indian student. We wonder how Major Higham so boldly asserts that "Students could neither follow the lectures connectedly, nor write down clearly even the small proportion they understood." Is it on the authority of some deputation of students that waited upon him to represent this weakness of theirs (and we are sure there was none of the sort) or is it the creation of his fertile brain, one cannot say. His experience as an examiner in the Bombay University, we are afraid, is too short and limited to allow him to come to the conclusion like that. That year after year students from the G. M. College go abroad including London and stand in no mean comparison with the best English student, is a fact quite well-known. Thus one easily finds out that the statement of Major Higham that "for that reason very few of the students would pass the examination if panels of examiners unaccustomed to the ways of Bombay students were brought from abroad to conduct the examination" has no legs of reasonings to stand upon and falls to the ground. The remedy of dual system of degrees, the Pass and the Honors, (Honours) is evidently worse than the disease itself. Instead of improving matters it will bring unnecessary confusing, and invidious distinction between one graduate and another and is highly objectionable. That a Bombay M.B.B.S. is not as efficient as a London M.B.B.S. is the common watchword of those who want to disguise their patronage of English Medical men under the garb of some apparent reasoning and is worth nothing. Shall we, even at the risk of reiteration and self-praise say that a good many of our graduates have figure preminently even in the keenest competition with the English graduates? It is, however, very amusing to see Major Higham come back to the song "the cry for more money" is the burden of his shape of enhancement of the college and examination fees. About the year 1922, shortly after his taking up the charge of the Dean, G. M. C., he induced the Government to enhance the College fees as a result of which a strong protest was made by the students. He it was who raised the Gymkhana fees and levied many other unnecessary taxes upon the students of the G. M. C. like the historical Mohomed Tugluk, to carry out his own plan. But the reasons he puts forward to enhance the fees at present are very funny indeed. He proposes to provide the *poor* Inter Science students at the cost of the *poor* M. B. B. S. students. What a queer way of generosity and charity indeed! If the Government really intends helping the poor deserving Inter Science students it can without any appreciably emptying its own pocket do so at its own expense. But we strongly object to any extra taxation how-so-ever *apparently* well intentioned it may be. But it appears as one reads the next sentence in Major Higham's evidence that he has got the peculiar knack of contradicting himself, for, the second reason that he puts forward in support of raising the fees is "to exclude the *sons of tram drivers* and *engine-drivers* and other *low class* people" from getting admission to the G. M. College. Apart from the absurdity of the idea itself it is contradictory to his own statement in as much as he cannot *exclude* poor students and *help* poor students (with the scholarships out of the extra fee he proposes to charge) at the same time. It does not recure any deep knowledge of logic to find out the apparent incompatibility of these two statements. While at one moment he seems to be moved with the idea of helping the poor, with the next breath he declares the poor as unfit and undesirable to get admission to the medical college. Major Higham had no business to say that the majority of the students in the G. M. College are sons of engine drivers and tram conductors. As he prepared to prove that by statistics? If not, it is an open insult to the students of this premier institution and cannot the students legally demand an apology from him? And, even granting that the majority of the students in the G. M. C. is from the poor class, it is all the more creditable. Was not the Prime Minister of England the son of a cobbler? Was not Faraday an ordinary laboratory boy who used to cleanse bottles? Have not the greatest philosphes, the greatest scientists and the greatest poets risen from poverty to the haven of excellence or were they all born with the silver spoon in the mouth?—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the University Reform Committee is taking evidence in the City it would be advantageous to consider how far education is responsible for the health of the people. It is often alleged that the poverty is the main cause of the high death-rate in India. But the rate among the poor is not actually greater than that among the educated. The poor in spite of indifferent life and adverse circumstances get on sound in health while there is seen a distinct and increasing weakness of health in the ranks of the school-trained.

The average length an Indian is roughly put down as 23 years so that in the case of a man when he leaves his college or just after leaving, he must prepare himself to die. It is argued that such cases are very rare and that the average age has gone down because of a high percentage of child mortality. But what do we see even among grown up people? The longest lives are led, with rare exceptions, by those who had nothing to do with our educational course. People, men and women alike, who got what education they then considered necessary through the old system in their native tongue and who pursued different paths in life as seemed convenient to them, have shown us that longer life is possible in India as in any other country. They never worried their heads with too much of literature so that they had not to forget it later on; they had not carried on their general education to such lengths as to be unable to know where to turn to, for bread in life. Of course pundits and pundits there had been, but expert and prolonged studies were confined to very few who had taken to specialising of their own accord. And to them higher studies did not mean bad health. The pundit was as long lived as the farmer who took his lesson and profession in the field.

The vast change that school education of to-day brings in the health of young people is a study. The boy who takes his arts degree at the age of 20 finds himself weak in body, unable to know what to do next, whether to enter into life or to continue in the college, and with a large mass of literature in his head ready to cheat his memory with the least sign of idleness. But the boy who takes his elementary education in his vernacular and train himself later in the farm or in the workshop finds himself at 20 a physically strong man and fairly on the road of a life-profession. Intending to acquire a very necessary factor in life, the college student looses a far costlier quality, namely, health, which, with greater chance, he would have got outside the house of learning. No doubt there is scope for the sports-lover to improve his body in order to face the tediousness of books. But what is the percentage of students who take any real part in sports?

The college youth often finds his grandfather in better health than himself, and he is all the time conscious of the influence of his course of education on his health. The need for a change in the whole course with a view to pay the physical fitness of students that attention it so badly required was never so much felt as now. As proper exercise to the body is necessary for growth, it is all the more essential to bring up a course of study. Physical fitness of pupils should, therefore, periodically be determined and proper measures now and then adopted to safeguard the vital interests of the country. Health is not always the determining factor in youngsters, but strength is. Schools and colleges will have to make an effort to remove the blame that it is they who are responsible for the high rate of mortality among the educated.

Do we really want as much of the foreign literature as we have now in colleges except for the selected and the fit? Would it not be possible to reduce the strain on the young people and make study easier and pleasant? There are cereainly large portions of study that have later on to be forgotten by a majority of students. Why not make cuts there?—Yours, etc.,

P. A. M.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

PRICES STATIONARY.

All articles	... 60 per cent.
Food only	... 56 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in September 1924 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was the same as in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index number was 160 in August and September 1924. The general index is 17 per cent below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 2 per cent below the twelve-monthly average of 1922, and 4 percent above the twelve-monthly average of 1923. It may be noted that the index has reverted to the same level as it was in November 1922, and is three points higher than the highest level reached in 1923 viz 157 in December of that year.

In September 1924 the cost of living index number after three successive increases amounting to 10 points in all, became stationary. The food group, which advanced by 13 points during the three previous months and was the chief cause of the increase in the cost of living index, was also stationary. Cereals, pulses and other articles of food, which constitute the food group rose by 14, 12, and 11 points respectively during the three previous months but registered changes of only one point each during the month under review. The movement was upward in the case of cereals and downward in the case of pulses and other food. The important variations as compared with August 1924 are the rise of 4 points in jowari, 6 points in bajri, 7 points in gul and the fall of 7 points in imported sugar and 13 points in potatoes. The other variations are of a minor character. Fuel and lighting group has remained steady since May 1924. The clothing group registered a fall of two points thus reverting to its level in July.

All items:—Average percentage increase over July 1914.

	1918	1922	1923	1924
January	34	73	56	58
February	34	65	55	56
March	36	65	54	53
April	44	62	55	50
May	47	63	53	50
June	48	63	51	53
July	49	65	53	56
August	53	64	54	60
September	65	65	54	60
October	75	62	52	...
November	75	60	53	...
December	83	61	57	...
Yearly Average	54	64	54	...

MOPLAHS AND ANDAMANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should feel highly esteemed if you would kindly extend me a little space of your valuable columns to publish this letter and enable me to gather the necessary informations.

A quarge number of Moplahs are sent to Andamans as a consequence of the recent Malabar rebellion.

Since 1923 Government have been trying to send the families of these unfortunate prisoners to Andamans and colonise the islands. Their efforts are not so far very successful. A more intensive propaganda is now carried on.

The poor women and children are offered milk and honey and every other desirable thing on the face of this earth. They are also told that the climatic conditions of the islands are just the same as those of Ernad and Walluvanad. What more is wanted? Ginger can be cultivated there much better than in Ernad.

I for one, being a Moplah myself, would support any scheme put forth by any body which would better the conditions of my distressed sisters and their children.

The enticing offers are good enough bait for the unknowing and unthinking poor women. However well intentioned be the scheme, something seem to lurk behind the curtain.

Is it not a fact that the Government of India having accepted the report of a Commission that the Andamans are unfit for human habitation had decided upon sending back the convicts to their respective presidency jails and had even sent back some prisoners to different provinces? And was it not by a special sanction that the Moplah prisoners in 1921 were sent to Andamans again? If these be true how is it that the islands all on a sudden became the best habitable place for the people of Ernad and Walluvanad?

May I request therefore any of my educated Indian brethren who had the misfortune of inhabiting this veritable paradise on earth to enlighten me on the conditions prevailing in these islands, particularly stating how far they are habitable merely from the point of view of health.

I would also request the reading public kindly to furnish me with the views expressed by eminent Englishmen on the Government's continuing these islands as a convict settlement.

On the scheme itself I shall express myself after I have received this information.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED ABDUR REHMAN.

Secretary Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee, Calicut.

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As 'Allenburys' Baby.
Sketched from a photograph.

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